

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 488.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
AUBERTIN'S SONNETS OF CAMOENS, by the Rev. A. J. D. D'ORSEY	191
DR. PLUMPTRE'S ECCLESIASTES, by the Rev. T. K. CHEYNE	192
COL. SPALDING'S TRANSLATION OF PUSHKIN'S EUGENE ONÉGUINE, by COSMO MONKHOUSE	192
MATTHEW'S ENGLISH WORKS OF WYCLIF, by J. BASS MULLINGER	193
LENGORMANT'S HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT EAST, by Prof. A. H. SAYCE	194
CAPT. FORBES' LANGUAGES OF FURTHER INDIA, by Col. T. H. LEWIN	194
RECENT VERSE	195
NOTES AND NEWS	197
A TRANSLATION FROM HORACE, by J. I. MINCHIN	198
OBITUARY	198
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS	199
MR. BULLEN'S REPRINTS OF OLD PLAYS	199
CARD. WISEMAN ON "BISHOP BLOUGHAM'S APOLOGY"	199
SELECTED BOOKS	199
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Kesselstadt "Shakspeare Death-Mask," by Lord Ronald Gower and F. J. Furnivall; <i>The Hypæthron in Greek Temples</i> , by James Fergusson; "The Youthful Exploits of Fionn," by David Comyn	
TWO BOOKS ON SOPHOCLES, by Prof. J. P. MAHAFFY	201
NICHOLSON'S MONTICULIPORA AND ITS AFFINITIES, by H. N. MOSELEY	201
THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, II., by G. F. RODWELL	202
OBITUARY: PROF. DOWSON	203
NOTES OF TRAVEL	204
PHILOLOGY NOTES	204
KRAUS ON CHRISTIAN ART, by Dr. A. BELLESHEIM	204
ART PUBLICATIONS	205
MICHELANGELO'S "ENTOMBMENT OF OUR SAVIOUR" IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, by Dr. J. P. RICHTER	205
THE ART EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW, by J. M. GRAY	206
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	206
THE BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by J. S. SHEPLOCK	207

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SESSION 1881-82.

This College supplies a complete Course of Instruction in Science, as applied to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, and ENGINEERING.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

There are Four Royal Scholarships of the value of £50 each yearly, with free education, including Laboratory Instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College.

The Fee is £2 for each Course, or £10 for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory Practice.

CHEMISTRY (THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL), METALLURGY, &c.—Professor HARTLEY, F.R.S., Dean of Faculty.

MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, and MECHANISM—Professor HENNESSY, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

DESIGNATIVE GEOMETRY, DRAWING, ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING—Professor PIGOT, C.E., M.R.I.A.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL)—Professor BARRITT, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

MINING and MINERALOGY—Professor O'REILLY, C.E., M.R.I.A.

BOTANY—Professor M'NAB, M.D., F.L.S.

ZOOLOGY—Professor HADDON, M.A.

GEOLOGY—Professor HULL, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D.

PALAEONTOLOGY—Mr. BAILY, F.G.S., M.R.I.A.

The Chemical and Physical Laboratories and Drawing School are open daily for Practical Instruction.

Fee for Chemical Laboratory, £2 per Month, or £12 for Session. Fee for Physical Laboratory, £1 per Month, or £6 for Session. Fee for Drawing School, £3 for Session.

The Session commences on MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

Programmes may be obtained on application at the College, or by letter or post-card, addressed to the Secretary, Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Professor J. P. O'REILLY, Secretary pro tem.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will BEGIN on OCTOBER 3RD.

The SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE will BEGIN on OCTOBER 4TH.

Instruction is provided for Women in all subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c. (value about £2,000), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

The EXAMINATIONS for the ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on the 28TH and 29TH SEPTEMBER.

The SCHOOL for BOYS will RE-OPEN on SEPTEMBER 27TH.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

SESSION, 1881-82.

I.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 3RD of OCTOBER, 1881. Students under sixteen years of age will be required to pass a preliminary examination.

II.—EVENING CLASSES.

These will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH of OCTOBER, 1881. The Calendar of the ensuing Session, containing full information as to the aims and objects of the College and the Courses of Instruction, is now ready, and may be obtained from the Publishers, Messrs. Cornish Brothers, Birmingham and Manchester. Price One Shilling.

GEORGE H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, W.C.

STUDENTS of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, reside in the Hall under Collegiate Discipline. The Hall has been approved by the Secretary of State for India as a place of residence for selected CANDIDATES for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Full particulars as to rent of rooms, fees, &c., on application to the PRINCIPAL or SECRETARY at the Hall.

E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Principal: Rev. T. HAYES BELCHER, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.
Vice-Principal: Rev. J. NEWTON, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH.

F. W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S., Secretary.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, SOUTH KENSINGTON and JERMYN STREET.

The SCHOOL will OPEN on MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER. The Prospectus may be obtained on application, by letter, to the SECRETARY, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, S.W.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—KENSINGTON

HOUSE, Calverley Park.—PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES, under the Rev. T. R. STEBBING, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, First and Second Class Classics, First Class in Law and Modern History. Fees from 150 to 200 Guineas.

DAVOS.—MR. J. W. LORD, M.A., late

Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (Senior Wrangler, 1875), is desirous of taking a limited number of PUPILS to prepare for Entrance at the Universities. Entrance, Mathematical scholarships, or other Examinations. Terms, for the Winter Session (including board), £150.—For further particulars address DAVOS, Dorill, Switzerland.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—

BOYS carefully prepared.—Carshalton House, Surrey.

PREPARATION for the PUBLIC

SCHOOLS.—MR. A. H. BULLEN, B.A. Oxon., RECEIVES A FEW BOYS, from nine to fourteen years of age.—Clarence House, Godwin-road, Margate.

WANTED, TUTORSHIP, or JUNIOR

MASTER-SHIP, by an OXFORD GRADUATE, Passman, age twenty-three. Good testimonials.—Address K. I. R., Bragg's Library, Taunton.

FREE SUNDAY EXHIBITION,

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, GREAT ORMOND STREET (from 1 o'clock till 6 each Sunday).

In consequence of the very large attendance, the SUNDAY SOCIETY will NOT SHUT this COLLECTION of PICTURES until after the 11TH INST.

BIBLIOTHECA SUNDERLANDIANA.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON beg to

announce that the FIRST PORTION of this CATALOGUE is now ready, and may be had on application. Price 5s.—AUCTION ROOMS, 47, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

September 7th, 1881.

CATALOGUE (31) of RARE and VALU-

ABLE SECOND-HAND BOOKS (including County Histories, Books on Coins, &c.) now ready, and sent, post-free, to any address.—Apply to W. P. BENNETT, 3, Bull-street, Birmingham.

PRINTING NEWSPAPERS and

PERIODICALS, by fast Rotary Machines. General Printing in all Branches.—FLEET PRINTING WORKS, 14, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

531, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Mudie's Library.)

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique powers of artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART selected from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Melsheimer, Corot, De Neuville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription issue of 397 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in this Celebrated Gallery, comprising 34 examples of Murillo, 48 Velasquez, 11 Raphael, 25 Titian, 16 Vanduyck, 23 Rubens, &c. For particulars and terms, apply to the MANAGER.

"AUTOTYPE IN RELATION to HOUSEHOLD ART." With Three Illustrations, 21 pp., free to any address.

PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost, visit the AUTOTYPE ART GALLERY, 531, Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Dene, Middlesex.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

AUTHORS having MSS. for DISPOSAL,

Prose or Poetry, suitable for Publishers, the Press, or Magazines, &c., are invited to send particulars to PUBLISHERS, 370, Strand, London. No MSS. need be sent in first instance.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

MR. THOMAS LAURIE, Publisher of

Laurie's Educational Library and the Kensington School Series, supplies INFORMATION and ESTIMATES relative to the PUBLICATION of BOOKS or PAMPHLETS.—THOMAS LAURIE, 31, Paternoster-row.

RARE ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and

DRAWINGS by the most esteemed OLD MASTERS may be obtained at GEORGE LOVE'S OLD PRINT SHOP, 81, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON. The Engravings, &c., are in fine condition, and have formed portions of the most celebrated collections. A Catalogue of a small portion of the Stock will be sent on receipt of two penny postage stamps.

* Established above 60 years.

GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS.—

Royal Route via Crinan and Cañdonian Canals, by Royal Mail Steamer "COLUMBIA" or "JOXA" from Glasgow, daily, at 7 A.M., and from Greenock at 9 A.M., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 21.; illustrated copies, 6d. and 1s., by post; or at Euston, St. Pancras, or King's Cross Railway Bookstalls, London. Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, free by post from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, 118, Hope-street, Glasgow.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Subscribers to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY are respectfully recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION for the following Books, as the Surplus Copies will be withdrawn for Sale as soon as the present demand has subsided:—*Memoirs of Bishop Wilberforce*—Thomson's *Journey to the African Lakes*—D'Alberty's *New Guinea*—*Life of Sir Rowland Hill*—*The Life of Lord Campbell*—*How I Crossed Africa*, by Major Pinto—*Carlyle's Reminiscences*—*Miss Bird's Japan*—*Prince Metternich's Autobiography*—*Oliphant's Land of Gilead*—*A Pilgrimage to Nejd*, by Lady Anne Blunt—*Catharine of Aragon*, by Miss Yonge—*Personal Life of Dr. Livingstone*—*Trollope's Life of Cicero*—*Bagehot's Biographical Studies*—*Hayward's Eminent Statesmen*—*Markham's Voyage of the Ishjörn*—*Gallenga's South America—Across Patagonia*, by Lady Florence Dixie—*Pollock's Life of Spinoza*—*Burbidge's Journal in Borneo*—*Mrs. Sumner's Holiday in the East—Seven Years in Africa*, by Dr. Holub—*Temple's India in 1880*—*Max Müller's Selected Essays*—*Sunrise*, by William Black—*Mary Marston*, by George MacDonald—*and His Little Mother*, by Mrs. Craik.

Revised Lists of Books lately added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, and Catalogues of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, are now ready, and will be forwarded postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED),
NEW OXFORD STREET.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENCE PRIMERS.

Under the Joint Editorship of Professors HUXLEY, ROSCOE, and BALFOUR STEWART. 18mo, Illustrated, 1s. each.

- Introductory.** By Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
Chemistry. By Prof. ROSCOE, F.R.S. With Questions.
Physics. By Prof. B. STEWART, F.R.S. With Questions.
Physical Geography. By Prof. GEIKIE, F.R.S. With Questions.
Geology. By Prof. GEIKIE, F.R.S.
Physiology. By M. FOSTER, M.D., F.R.S.
Astronomy. By J. N. LOCKYER, F.R.S.
Botany. By Sir J. D. HOOKER, K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Logic. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, F.R.S., M.A., LL.D.
Political Economy. By W. S. JEVONS, F.R.S.

* * Others to follow.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

- Agriculture: Elementary Lessons in the Science of Agricultural Practice.** By Prof. H. TANNER. [Immediately.]
Astronomy. By J. N. LOCKYER, F.R.S. With Illustrations. 3s. 6d.—QUESTIONS, 1s. 6d.
Botany. By Prof. OLIVER, F.R.S., F.L.S. With Illustrations. 4s. 6d.
Chemistry. By Prof. ROSCOE, F.R.S. With Illustrations. 4s. 6d.
CHEMICAL PROBLEMS ADAPTED to the SAME. By Prof. THORPE. With KEY, 1s.
Chemistry.—Owens College Junior Course of Practical Chemistry. By F. JONES. Preface by Prof. ROSCOE. 2s. 6d.
Chemistry, Questions on. By FRANCIS JONES. 18mo, 3s.
Electricity and Magnetism. By Prof. SILVANUS THOMPSON. Illustrated. 7s. 6d. [Immediately.]
Logic, Deductive and Inductive. By W. S. JEVONS, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S. 3s. 6d.
Physiology. By Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S. With Illustrations. 4s. 6d.—QUESTIONS, 1s. 6d.
Political Economy for Beginners. By M. G. FAWCETT. With QUESTIONS. 2s. 6d.
Physics. By Prof. B. STEWART, F.R.S. With Illustrations. 4s. 6d.—QUESTIONS, 2s.
Natural Philosophy for Beginners. By I. TODD HUNTER, M.A., F.R.S. Part I. PROPERTIES OF SOLID AND FLUID BODIES, 3s. 6d. Part II. SOUND, LIGHT, and HEAT, 3s. 6d.
Physical Geography. By Prof. A. GEIKIE, F.R.S. With Illustrations. 4s. 6d.—QUESTIONS, 1s. 6d.
Class-Book of Geography. By C. B. CLARKE, M.A., F.R.S. With Maps. 3s.
Sound: an Elementary Treatise on. By Dr. W. H. STONE. Illustrated. 3s. 6d.
Steam: an Elementary Treatise on. By J. PERRY, C.E. 4s. 6d.

MANUALS FOR STUDENTS.

- A Manual of Ancient Geography.** From the German of Dr. H. KIEPERT. Crown 8vo, 5s.
Elementary Practical Physiology. By MICHAEL FOSTER, M.D., F.R.S., and J. N. LANGLEY, B.A. Crown 8vo, 6s.
Anthropology: an Introduction to the Study of Man. With numerous Illustrations. By E. B. TYLOR, F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
The Student's Flora of the British Islands. By Sir J. D. HOOKER, K.C.S.I., F.R.S. Globe 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Physiography: an Introduction to the Study of Nature. By Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S. With Illustrations. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.
Elementary Biology. By Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S., assisted by H. N. MARTIN, M.B., D.Sc. Crown 8vo, 6s.
The Principles of Science: a Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, LL.D., F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 12s. 6d.
Manual of Political Economy. By Right Hon. HENRY FAWCETT, M.P. Crown 8vo, 12s.
Economics of Industry. By A. MARSHALL, M.A., and MARY P. MARSHALL. 2s. 6d.
Studies in Deductive Logic: a Manual for Students. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 6s.
Guide to the Study of Political Economy. By Dr. LUIGI COSA, Professor in the University of Pavia. Translated from the Second Italian Edition. With a Preface by W. STANLEY JEVONS, F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE PRIMERS.

Edited by JOHN RICHARD GREEN. 18mo, 1s. each.

- Homer.** By the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.
English Grammar. By R. MORRIS, LL.D.
Rome. By M. CREIGHTON, M.A. Maps.
Greece. By C. A. FYFFE, M.A. Maps.
English Literature. By STOPFORD BROOKE, M.A.
Europe. By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.
Greek Antiquities. By J. P. MAHAFFY, M.A.
Roman Antiquities. By Prof. A. S. WILKINS.
Classical Geography. By H. F. TOZER.
Geography. By GEORGE GROVE, F.R.G.S. Maps.
Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry. By F. T. PALGRAVE. In 2 Parts, each 1s.
Shakspeare. By Prof. DOWDEN.
Philology. By J. PELLE, M.A.
Greek Literature. By Prof. JEBB.
English Grammar Exercises. By R. MORRIS, LL.D., and H. C. BOWEN, M.A.
France. By C. M. YONGE. Maps.
English Composition. By Prof. NICHOL.

* * Others to follow.

- First Lessons in Practical Botany.** By G. T. BETTANY. 18mo, 1s.
A Primer of Art. By JOHN COLLIER. [Immediately.]
Primer of Pianoforte-Playing. By FRANKLIN TAYLOR. Edited by GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L. 18mo, 1s.
First Principles of Agriculture. By HENRY TANNER, F.R.S. 18mo, 1s.
Household Management and Cookery. With an Appendix of Recipes used by the Teachers of the National School of Cookery. Compiled by W. B. TEGENTMEIER. 18mo, 1s.
The School Cookery Book. Compiled and Arranged by C. E. GUTHRIE WIGHT. 18mo, 1s.
Cutting-out and Dressmaking. From the French of Mlle. E. GRANDPOMME. With Diagrams. 18mo, 1s.

HISTORICAL COURSE.

- Edited by E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.
General Sketch of European History. By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. With Maps. 3s. 6d.
England. By E. THOMPSON. Maps. 2s. 6d.
Scotland. By MARGARET MACARTHUR. 2s.
Italy. By W. HUNT, M.A. 3s.
Germany. By JAMES SYME, M.A. 3s.
America. By J. A. DOYLE. Maps. 4s. 6d.
European Colonies. By E. J. PAYNE. 4s. 6d.
France. By C. M. YONGE. Maps. 3s. 6d.

* * Others to follow.

- A Short History of the English People.** By J. R. GREEN. With Maps, &c. 8s. 6d. (77th Thousand.)
Analysis of English History based on the Above. By C. W. A. TAIT. 3s. 6d.
Readings from English History. Edited by J. R. GREEN. 3 vols., 1s. 6d. each.
Old English History. By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. With Maps. 6s.
Cameos from English History. By C. M. YONGE. 4 vols., 5s. each.
History of England. By M. J. GUEST. With Maps. 6s.
A Shakespearian Grammar. By Dr. ABBOTT. 6s.
Longer English Poems. Edited by Prof. HALES. 4s. 6d.
Historical Outlines of English Accidence. By Dr. R. MORRIS. 6s.
Historical English Grammar. By the Same. 2s. 6d.
On the Study of Words. By Archbishop TRENCH. 5s.
English, Past and Present. By the Same Author. 5s.
Select Glossary of English Words, used formerly in Sense different from the Present. By the SAME AUTHOR. 3s.
A Short Geography of the British Islands. By JOHN RICHARD GREEN and ALICE STOPFORD GREEN. With Twenty-eight Maps. 3s. 6d.
A Short History of India, embodying the History of the Three Frontier States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Burma. By J. TALBOT WHEELER. With Maps. 12s.
A Short Manual of the History of India. By ROBERT LETHBRIDGE. Maps. 6s.
French History for English Children. By SARAH BROOK. 6s.

The Globe Readers. Adapted to the English and Scotch Codes. Compiled and Edited by ALEXANDER F. MURSON, M.A., Author of "First Work in English," &c. With Original Illustrations. Globe 8vo.

Agriculture, the Alphabet of the Principles of: being a First Lesson Book on Agriculture for Schools. By Prof. HENRY TANNER. 6d. [Second Book. Immediately.]

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Macmillan's Foreign School Classics. Edited by G. EUGENE FARNACHT. 18mo.

Corneille.—Le Cid. Edited by G. E. FARNACHT. [Immediately.]

Moliere.—Les Femmes Savantes. Edited by G. E. FARNACHT. [Immediately.]

* * A Prospectus of the Works proposed to be issued in this series will be sent on application.

Progressive French Course. By EUGENE FARNACHT. First Year, 1s.; Second Year, 1s. 6d.; Third Year, 2s. 6d.

Progressive French Reader. By the Same Author. First Year, 2s. 6d.; Second Year, 2s. 6d.

Progressive German Course. By the Same. First Year, 1s. 6d.; Second Year, 2s.

First Lessons in French. By H. COURTHOPE BOWEN, M.A. 18mo, 1s.

French Dictionary. By G. MASSON. 6s.

German Dictionary. By Prof. WHITNEY and A. H. EDGREEN. 7s. 6d.—German-English Part, 5s.

German Grammar. By Prof. WHITNEY. 4s. 6d.

German Reader. By the Same. 5s.

Beaumarchais.—Le Barbier de Seville. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by L. P. BLOUET. 3s. 6d.

Moliere.—Le Malade Imaginaire. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by F. TARVEIL, M.A. 2s. 6d.

Dante.—The Purgatory. Edited, with Translation and Notes, by ARTHUR JOHN BUTLER. 12s. 6d.

New Guide to German Conversation. By L. FLODET. 2s. 6d.

Handbook to Modern Greek. By E. VICENT and T. G. DICKSON. 5s.

ELEMENTARY DIVINITY.

- By Dr. MACLEAR.
A Class-Book of Old Testament History. 4s. 6d.
A Class-Book of New Testament History. 5s. 6d.
A Class-Book of the Church Catechism. 1s. 6d.
A First Class-Book of the Catechism. With Scripture Proofs. 6d.
A Shilling Book of Old Testament History.
A Shilling Book of New Testament History.
Scripture Readings for Schools and Families. By C. M. YONGE. 5 vols., price 1s. 6d. each. Also, with Comments, 2s. 6d. each.
The Bible in the Church. By Canon WESTCOTT, D.D. 18mo, 4s. 6d.
The Book of Common Prayer: an Elementary Introduction to. By F. PROCTER and Dr. MACLEAR. 18mo, 2s. 6d.
Children's Treasury of Bible Stories. By Mrs. GASKOIN. Edited, with Preface, by Dr. MACLEAR. Part I. OLD TESTAMENT, 1s. Part II. NEW TESTAMENT, 1s. Part III. THREE APOSTLES, 1s.

TRANSLATIONS.

- Aristotle.—The Metaphysics.** Book I. By a CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE. 8vo, 5s.
Cicero.—The Academics. Translated by JAMES S. REID, M.A. 8vo, 5s. 6d.
Select Letters. After the Edition of ALBERT WATSON, M.A. Translated by G. E. JEANS, M.A. 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Homer's Odyssey. By S. H. BUTCHER, M.A., and A. LANG, M.A. New Edition, Revised and Corrected. 1s. 6d.
Horace in English Prose. By J. LONSDALE, M.A., and S. LEE, M.A. With Introductions, Notes, &c. 3s. 6d.
Plato.—The Republic. By J. LL. DAVIES, M.A., and D. J. VAUGHAN, M.A. 4s. 6d.
Plato.—Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, and Phaedo. By F. J. CHURCH. 4s. 6d.
Tacitus. By A. J. CHURCH, M.A., and W. J. BRODRIBB, M.A.
The History. 6s. | **The Annals.** 7s. 6d.
The Agricola and Germany, with the Dialogue on Oratory. 4s. 6d.
Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. By A. LANG, M.A. 6s.
Virgil, in English Prose. By J. LONSDALE, M.A., and S. LEE, M.A. With Introduction, Notes, &c. 3s. 6d.

[See next page.]

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

ELEMENTARY CLASSICS.

18mo, price 1s. 6d. each.

Caesar.—The Gallic War. Second and Third Campaigns. Edited by W. G. RUTHERFORD, M.A.**Caesar.—Scenes from the Fifth and Sixth Books of the Gallic War.** By C. COLBECK, M.A.**Greek Elegiac Poets.** Selected and Edited by Rev. H. KYNASTON, M.A.**Herodotus.** Selections from Books VII. and VIII. Edited by A. H. COOKE, B.A.**Horace.—Epistles and Satires.** Selected and Edited by Rev. W. J. V. BAKER, M.A.**Horace.—Odes.** Books I. and II. Edited by T. E. PAGE, M.A. Each 1s. 6d.**Livy.—Scenes from Hannibalian War.** Adapted for the Use of Beginners. By G. C. MACAULAY, M.A.**Plato.—Euthyphro and Menexenus.** Edited by C. E. GRAVES, M.A. 18mo.**Selections from Ovid.** Edited by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A.**Thucydides.** Book IV. Chaps. 1—41. Edited by C. E. GRAVES, M.A.**Virgil.—Aeneid V.** Edited by A. CALVERT, M.A.**Virgil.—Georgic II.** Edited by Rev. J. H. SKELINE, M.A.

* * Others to follow.

MACMILLAN'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

Aeschylus.—Persae. Edited by A. O. PRICKARD, M.A. 3s. 6d.**Catullus.—Select Poems.** Edited by F. P. SIMPSON, B.A. 6s.**Cicero.—The Second Philippic Oration.** From the German of Halm. By Prof. JOHN E. B. MAYOR. 5s.**The Catiline Orations.** From the German of Halm. With Additions by Prof. A. S. WILKINS, M.A. 3s. 6d.**Pro Lege Manilia.** Edited, after Halm, by Prof. A. S. WILKINS, M.A. 3s. 6d.**Pro Roscio Amerino.** Edited, after Halm, by E. H. DONKIN, M.A. 4s. 6d.**The Academicæ.** Edited by J. REID, M.A. 4s. 6d.**Demosthenes.—De Corona.** Edited by B. DRAKE, M.A. New and Revised Edition. 4s. 6d.**Adversus Leptinem.** Edited by Rev. J. R. KING, M.A. 4s. 6d.**Euripides.—Hippolytus.** Edited by J. P. MAHAFFY, M.A., and J. B. BURY. 3s. 6d.**Homer's Iliad.—The Story of Achilles.** Edited by J. H. PRATT, M.A., and WALTER LEAF, M.A. 6s.**Homer's Odyssey.** Books IX.—XII. Edited by Prof. J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. Part I. 3s.**Juvenal.—Select Satires.** Edited by Prof. J. E. B. MAYOR. Satires X. and XI., 3s. 6d.; XII.—XVI., 4s. 6d.**Livy.** Books XXI. and XXII. By W. W. CAPES, M.A. 5s.**Lysias.—Select Orations.** Edited by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. [Immediately.]**Martial.—Select Epigrams.** Edited by Rev. H. M. STEPHENSON, M.A. 6s.**Ovid's Fasti.** Edited by G. H. HALLAM, M.A. 5s.**Ovid.—Heroidum Epistulae XIII.** Edited by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. 4s. 6d.**Plautus.—Miles Gloriosus.** Edited by Prof. R. Y. TYRRELL. 5s.**Pliny's Letters.** Book III. Edited by Prof. J. E. B. MAYOR. With Life of Pliny, by G. H. RENDALL, M.A. 5s.**Plutarch.—Lives of Themistocles and Pericles.** Edited by Rev. H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. [Immediately.]**Propertius.** Select Elegies of. Edited by J. F. POSTGATE, M.A. 6s.**Sallust.—The Catilina and Jugurtha.** Edited by C. MERIVALE, B.D. 4s. 6d. Separately, 2s. 6d. each.**Tacitus.—Agricola and Germania.** Edited by A. J. CHURCH and W. J. BRODRIBB. 3s. 6d.; separately, 2s. each.**The Annals.** Book VI. By the Same Editors. 2s. 6d.**Terence.—Hauton Timorumenos.** Edited by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. 3s. With Translation, 4s. 6d.**Phormio.** Edited by Rev. JOHN BOND, M.A., and A. S. WALPOLE, B.A. 4s. 6d.**Thucydides.** Books VI. and VII. Edited by the Rev. P. FROST, M.A. 5s.

MACMILLAN'S CLASSICAL SERIES (continued).

Xenophon.—Hellenica. Books I. and II. Edited by H. HAILSTONE, B.A. 4s. 6d.**Cyropaedia.** Books VII. and VIII. Edited by Professor ALFRED GOODWIN, M.A. 5s.**Anabasis.** Books I.—IV. Edited by Professors W. W. GOODWIN and J. W. WHITE. 5s.**Memorabilia Socratis.** Edited by A. R. CLUER, B.A. 6s.

CLASSICAL WORKS.

First Latin Grammar. By M. C. MACMILLAN, M.A. 1s. 6d.**School Latin Grammar.** By H. J. ROBY, M.A. 5s.**Latin Prose Composition.** By H. BELCHER, M.A. 1s. 6d.—KEY, 2s. 6d. Part II, 2s.**Latin Prose Composition, Hints towards.** By A. W. POTTS, LL.D. 3s.**Passages for Translation into Latin PROSE.** By the Same. 2s.—KEY, 2s. 6d.**Latin Prose Composition, First Steps to.** By G. RUST, M.A. 1s. 6d.**Synthetic Latin Delectus.** By E. RUSH, B.A. 2s.**A Grammar of the Latin Language,** from PLAUTUS to SUETONIUS. By H. J. ROBY, M.A. In 2 Parts. Crown 8vo. Third Edition. Part I., 8s. 6d. Part II., 10s. 6d.**Greek and Latin Etymology, an Introduction to.** By J. FELLE, M.A. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.**Homeric Dictionary.** By Dr. G. AUTENREITH, Translated by Dr. KEEPE. 6s.**Greek Prose Composition. First Steps.** By Rev. BLOMFIELD JACKSON, M.A. 1s. 6d.—KEY, 3s. 6d. Second Steps, 2s. 6d.—KEY in the press.**Greek Iambics for Beginners.** By Rev. H. KYNASTON, M.A. 4s. 6d.—KEY, 4s. 6d.**Greek for Beginners.** By Prof. J. B. MAYOR. Part I., 1s. 6d.; H. and III., 3s. 6d. Complete, 4s. 6d.**First Greek Reader.** By Prof. JOHN E. B. MAYOR. 4s. 6d.**First Greek Grammar.** By W. G. RUTHERFORD, M.A. New Edition, Enlarged. 1s. 6d.**Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses.** By Prof. GOODWIN. New Edition. 6s. 6d.**Elementary Greek Grammar.** By Prof. W. W. GOODWIN, Ph.D. 6s.**First Lessons in Greek.** By Prof. J. W. WHITE. 4s. 6d.**A School Greek Grammar.** By Prof. W. W. GOODWIN. Crown 8vo. [Immediately.]**Exercises in Latin Syntax and Idiom.** Arranged with Reference to Roby's School Latin Grammar. By E. B. ENGLAND, M.A. [Immediately.]**Elements of Greek Grammar.** By Prof. J. G. GREENWOOD. 5s. 6d.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS.

By BARNARD SMITH, M.A.

Arithmetic and Algebra. 10s. 6d.**Arithmetic for the Use of Schools.** 4s. 6d.—KEY, 8s. 6d.**Shilling Book of Arithmetic.** For National and Elementary Schools. 18mo. Or separately, Part I., 2s.; Part II., 3s.; Part III., 7d. With ANSWERS, 1s. 6d.—KEY, 4s. 6d.**School Class-Book of Arithmetic.** 18mo, 3s. Or in 3 Parts, 1s. each.—KEY, 3 Parts, 2s. 6d. each.**Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.** By J. BROOK-SMITH. 4s. 6d.**Exercises in Arithmetic.** By S. PEDLEY. With more than 7,000 Original Examples and Answers. 5s.**Algebraical Exercises.** Progressively Arranged. By C. A. JONES, M.A., and C. H. CHEYNE, M.A. 2s. 6d.

By T. DALTON, M.A.

Rules and Examples in Arithmetic. 2s. 6d.**Rules and Examples in Algebra.** Part I., 2s.; Part II., 2s. 6d.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS (continued).

Note-Book on Practical, Solid, or Descriptive Geometry. By J. H. EDGAR and G. S. PRITCHARD. Fourth Edition, by A. G. MEEZE. 4s. 6d.**Geometrical Note-Book.** By F. E. KITCHENER. 2s.

By J. M. WILSON, M.A.

Elementary Geometry. Books I.—V. New Edition, Enlarged. 4s. 6d.**Solid Geometry and Conic Sections.** 4s. 6d.**Natural Geometry: an Introduction to the Logical Study of Mathematics.** With Explanatory Models. By A. MAULT. 1s.

MODELS to illustrate the above, in Box, 12s. 6d.

Analytical Geometry, Exercises in. By J. M. DYER, M.A. 4s. 6d.**Plane Trigonometry, Graduated Exercises in.** By J. WILSON, M.A., and S. B. WILSON, B.A. 4s. 6d.**Elementary Trigonometry.** By Rev. J. B. LOCK, M.A. With Diagrams. Extra fcap. 8vo. [Immediately.]**Elements of Descriptive Geometry.** By J. B. MILLAR, C.E. 6s.**Conic Sections: a Geometrical Treatise.** By W. H. DREW. Crown 8vo, 5s.—SOLUTIONS, 4s. 6d.

By I. TODHUNTER, M.A., F.R.S.

Euclid for Colleges and Schools. 3s. 6d. KEY, 6s. 6d.**Mensuration for Beginners.** 2s. 6d.**Algebra for Beginners.** With numerous Examples. 2s. 6d.—KEY, 6s. 6d.**Trigonometry for Beginners.** 2s. 6d.—KEY, 8s. 6d.**Mechanics for Beginners.** 4s. 6d.—KEY, 6s. 6d.**Algebra for the Use of Colleges and Schools.** 7s. 6d.—KEY, 15s. 6d.**The Theory of Equations.** 7s. 6d.**Plane Trigonometry.** 5s.—KEY, 10s. 6d.**Spherical Trigonometry.** 4s. 6d.**Conic Sections.** With Examples. 7s. 6d.**The Differential Calculus.** With Examples. 10s. 6d.**The Integral Calculus.** 10s. 6d.**Examples of Analytical Geometry of THREE DIMENSIONS.** 4s.**Analytical Statics.** With Examples. 10s. 6d.

By S. PARKINSON, D.D., F.R.S.

Mechanics, an Elementary Treatise on. With Examples. 9s. 6d.**A Treatise on Optics.** 10s. 6d.

By Prof. G. BOOLE, F.R.S.

Differential Equations. Crown 8vo, 14s. Supplementary Volume, 8s. 6d.**Calculus of Finite Differences.** 10s. 6d.**An Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections and Algebraic Geometry.** By G. H. PUCKLE, M.A. 7s. 6d.**Dynamics of a Particle.** By Prof. TAIT and Mr. STEELE. 12s.**Dynamics of the System of Rigid Bodies.** By E. J. ROUTH, M.A., F.R.S. Third Edition, Enlarged. 8vo, 21s.**The Elements of Dynamic.** By Prof. W. K. CLIFFORD, F.R.S. Part I. KINETIC. 7s. 6d.**The Theory of Electricity.** By L. CUMMING, M.A. With Illustrations. 8s. 6d.**Mathematical Problems.** Devised and Arranged by J. WOLSTENHOLME. New Edition, Enlarged. 8vo, 18s.**Units and Physical Constants.** By Prof. J. D. EVERETT, F.R.S. 4s. 6d.**Elementary Applied Mechanics.** By Prof. T. ALEXANDER, C.E. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

* * CATALOGUES OF EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER WORKS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

LONDON: MACMILLAN & CO., BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, W.C.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION

AT ALL LIBRARIES.

THE
TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER, price One Shilling,

Contains a Short Story by

RHODA BROUGHTON,

ENTITLED

"WHAT IT MEANT."

THE TURN of the TIDE. By
LADY MARGARET MAJENDIE, Author of "Fascination,"
&c. In 2 vols., crown 8vo. [Just ready.]A MAN of the DAY. By the
Authors of "David Armstrong." In 3 vols., crown 8vo.A WILL and a WAY. By Lady
GEORGINA FULLERTON, Author of "Too Strange not to
be True," "Ladybird," &c. In 3 vols., crown 8vo.FICKLE FORTUNE. By E.
WERNER, Author of "Under a Charm," "Success, and
How He Won It," &c. In 2 vols.
"Fickle Fortune" is a fascinating story."Herr Werner has established his claim to rank with
those very few writers whose works are, or should be, mat-
ters of interest to all readers of cultivation throughout
Europe."—Graphic.Two New Stories by Miss Fothergill,
Author of "Probation," "Wellfields," &c.ONE MADE
of OR
THREE. MARRED.
Price 2s. 6d. Price 2s. 6d.NOTICE.—Neither of the two above Stories has previously
appeared in a Circulating Library form.

NEW AND POPULAR EDITIONS.

I. THE MYSTERY in PALACE
GARDENS. By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL, Author of
"George Keith," &c. New and Cheaper Edition. In
crown 8vo, price 6s. [Just ready.]II. THE RED RAG. By R. MOUNTENEY
JEPSON, Author of "The Girl he Left Behind him," &c.
New and Cheaper Edition. In crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d.III. HE WOULD BE a SOLDIER.
By the Author of "The Red Rag," &c. New and
Cheaper Edition. In crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d.IV. THE DAY AFTER DEATH. By
LOUIS FIGUIER, Author of "The World Before the
Deluge," &c. New and Cheaper Edition. In crown 8vo,
price 3s. 6d.

THE NOVELS OF MISS AUSTEN.

At all Booksellers', price 6s. each.

EMMA.

LADY SUSAN and THE WATSONS.

MANSFIELD PARK.

NORTHANGER ABBEY and PERSUASION.

PRIDE and PREJUDICE.

SENSE and SENSIBILITY.

"I have now read over again all Miss Austen's novels.
Charming they are. There are in the world no compositions
which approach nearer to perfection."—Macaulay's Journal.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,

NEW BURLINGTON STREET,

Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

CLARENDON PRESS LIST.

Medium 8vo, cloth, price 12s. 6d.

THE REPUBLIC of PLATO. Translated
into English, with an Analysis and Introduction, by
B. JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College; Regius
Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford; Doctor
in Theology of the University of Leyden.

In 2 vols., medium 8vo, cloth, £1 12s.

THUCYDIDES. Translated into English,
with Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Notes, and Indices,
by B. JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College; Regius
Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford; Doctor
in Theology of the University of Leyden."Everyone who has studied Thucydides in the original, or who has been
prevented from doing so by ignorance of Greek, or who wishes to know if
Mr. Cobden was right in preferring a morning newspaper 'to all the works'
of the son of Olorus, will be eager to read Mr. Jowett's New Thucydides
in English."—Daily News."Professor Jowett's Commentary, on the whole, is as much superior to
any other English commentary as his translation is superior to any other
English translation. . . . A most important work."—St. James's Gazette.

Demy 8vo, cloth, 14s.

SELECT TITLES from the DIGEST of
JUSTINIAN. By T. E. HOLLAND, D.C.L., Chichele
Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, and
Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; and C. L. SHAD-
WELL, B.C.L., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Also in Parts:—

Part I.—INTRODUCTORY TITLES. 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.
" II.—FAMILY LAW. 8vo, sewed, 1s.
" III.—PROPERTY LAW. 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.
" IV.—LAW of OBLIGATIONS (No. 1). 8vo, sewed, 3s. 6d.
" " " (No. 2). 8vo, sewed, 4s. 6d.

In demy 8vo, 606 pp., with Fifty-two Illustrations, 21s.

A CYCLE of CELESTIAL OBJECTS

OBSERVED, REDUCED, and DISCUSSED by
Admiral WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, R.N., K.S.F.,
D.C.L. Revised, Condensed, and greatly Enlarged by
GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S., of the Inner Temple,
Barrister-at-Law; Author of "A Handbook of Descriptive
Astronomy," &c."The work is one of sterling merit, which not improbably will exercise a
considerable and beneficial influence on its department of science."
Sir G. B. AIRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal.

Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

MODERN GERMAN READER: a Gradu-

ated Collection of Prose Extracts from Modern German
Writers. Edited by C. A. BUCHHEIM, Phil. Doc., F.C.P.;
Professor of the German Language and Literature in
King's College, London; sometime Examiner to the
University of London. Part I. With English Notes,
a Grammatical Appendix, and a complete Vocabulary."The first part of the 'Modern German Reader' fulfils all the require-
ments of an elementary reading-book in a foreign tongue. The readings,
which are all in prose, have been selected mainly from standard authors of
the present century, and have been arranged with due regard to difficulties,
both in style and subject-matter. A short grammatical appendix, notes
explaining idiomatic and difficult phrases, and supplying much requisite
geographical, historical, and biographical information, together with a
complete vocabulary, furnish all the aid that can reasonably be expected,
even by the youngest pupils. Dr. Buchheim's Reader will meet a want long
felt in middle-class schools, and will prove of great service to students who
are compelled to learn German without the aid of a teacher."—School Guardian.

Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s.

AESCHYLUS, AGAMEMNON. With In-

troduction and Notes by A. SPOWICK, M.A., Tutor of
Corpus Christi College, Oxford; late Fellow of Trinity
College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master of Rugby
School.

Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

I. Thoughts on the Present Discontents:

the Two Speeches on America. Second Edition.

Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

II. Reflections on the French Revolution.
Second Edition.

Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

BURKE. Four Letters on the Proposals for
Peace with the Regicide Directory of France. Edited,
with Introduction and Notes, by E. J. PAYNE, M.A.Published for the University by HENRY FROWDE,
7, Paternoster-row, London.SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO.'S
NEW BOOK LIST.THE NEW ADDITION TO LOW'S "STANDARD
NOVELS" IS—

SUNRISE:

A STORY OF THESE TIMES.

By WILLIAM BLACK.

Small post 8vo, 6s.

CECILY'S DEBT: a Novel.

By Mrs. A. B. CHURCH,

Author of "For Name and Fame," "Greyshire," &c.

3 vols., 31s. 6d.

MANTEGNA AND FRANCA.

By JULIA CARTWRIGHT,

Author of "Varallo and her Painter," &c.

Illustrated, crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

This forms the New Volume of the "Illustrated Series of Biographies
of the Great Artists."THE SILVER SOCKETS,
AND OTHER SHADOWS OF REDEMPTION.

By the Rev. C. H. WALLER, M.A.,

Author of "Names on the Gates of Pearl," &c.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

CAMBRIDGE TRIFLES;

OR,

SPLUTTERINGS FROM AN UNDERGRADUATE PEN.

By the Author of "A Day of my Life at Eton," &c.

Small 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

THE ENCHIRIDION OF EPICTETUS,
AND THE
GOLDEN VERSES OF PYTHAGORAS.Translated into English Prose and Verse, with Notes and
Scriptural References. Together with some Original Poems.

By the Hon. THOMAS TALBOT.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

THE
CRUISE OF THE WALNUT SHELL.

Written and Illustrated by ANDRE.

Fully Illustrated by Chromo-lithography.

Small 4to, 5s.

Nearly ready, small post 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

ANGLING LITERATURE

By OSMUND LAMBERT.

This book is neatly printed on hand-made paper, rough edges, and
bound in parchment.

Now ready, square 18mo, cloth extra, price 3s. 6d.

THE EMERSON BIRTHDAY BOOK.

With a fine entirely new Portrait and Twelve Illus-
trations.A beautiful little volume, like the "Longfellow Birthday Book," which is
so popular. It contains selections made with great care from both the
prose and poetical works of Ralph Waldo Emerson for every day of the
year.

THE UNION JACK:

A MAGAZINE OF HEALTHY, STIRRING TALES OF
ADVENTURE BY LAND AND SEA FOR BOYS.

Vol. II., Edited by C. A. HENTY,

Special Correspondent of the Standard, Author of "The
March to Magdala," &c.

Royal 4to, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

Now ready, small post 8vo, cloth extra, price 5s.

WAITARUNA:

A STORY OF NEW ZEALAND LIFE.

By ALEXANDER BATHGATE.

Cheap Edition, now ready, price 1s., coloured boards.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "FARM
BALLADS."

FARM FESTIVALS.

By WILL CARLETON.

London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,
Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

No. 488, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Seventy Sonnets of Camoens. Portuguese Text and Translation. With Original Poems. By J. J. Aubertin. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE language and literature of Portugal are but little known, and even less appreciated, in England. Portuguese is popularly denied an independent existence, and is regarded as a mere *patois*, or dialect—a corrupt form of Spanish; while Archbishop Trench speaks of “that noble Castilian language, not eviscerated like the Portuguese,” and Sismondi ventures to assert that “the reign of the Portuguese language is about to terminate in Europe”! Even fairly educated Englishmen know nothing of its literature, or have only some faint impression of Camões and the *Lusiads*. Of course there are exceptions, for commercial men find the language useful, if not essential, in their relations with Portugal, Brazil, the Portuguese colonies in Africa, and the old viceroyalty of Goa; and in the *Life of Lord Clive* it is said to have been his only medium of communication with the native princes. A few of our writers, it is true, have given us translations of the great epic, and of some of the sonnets; but still, the rich field of Lusitanian literature, with its infinite variety, is almost an unknown land to the majority of English students. Some words of explanation may therefore be of interest previously to discussing the merits of the volume before us.

Portuguese is one of the daughters of Latin, a sister of Spanish, but no more a corruption than is Italian. With the Roman stock, words from Greek, Celtic, and Gothic have been incorporated; and in the eighth century the Moors, or rather the Arabs, introduced many Oriental terms and idioms. Maritime discovery and commerce enriched the language more than three centuries ago, and our own times have made large additions from other tongues, especially from French. Still, the basis is unquestionably Latin; and therefore the classical scholar will find a few months' study of a good grammar, under a competent tutor, sufficient to give him a fair knowledge of this interesting branch of the European family. Many words are nearer the Roman original than their equivalents in Spanish or Italian, some being positively identical, as *sol*, *terra*, *hora*, *lingua*, *altar*, &c.; while others undergo a very slight change, most Latin ablatives becoming Portuguese nominatives, as *gente*, *anno*, &c. The verbs, too, are highly deserving of the philologist's attention, being distinguished by a declined infinitive and numerous subtle tenses. The

pleasing fluency and harmonious softness of Portuguese, when well spoken, are not more injured by the nasal sound than Spanish is by the guttural; though both characteristics are offensive in the pronunciation of the vulgar.

Portuguese literature flourished in the twelfth century, much earlier than the neighbouring Castilian, if the popular songs of Hermiguez and Moniz may be regarded as specimens. King Diniz, in the thirteenth century, was (like the present king) not only a patron of poets, but a poet himself. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there was a rapid development by Ribeyro, Falcão, Saa de Miranda, Gil Vicente, Ferreira, and others, culminating in Camões. Other writers of the sixteenth century were Vasconcellos, de Castro, Soropita, Lobo, Sotomayor, Barros (“the Portuguese Livy”), Rebello, Caminha, Bernardes, Cortereal, and many others, forming a brilliant and unbroken chain, of which it must not be imagined that we have reached the last link. There are at least thirty names of authors still living, or recently dead, whose works will bear comparison with those of any other European nation—such as Garrett, Herculano, Castillo, Passos, Leal, Chagas, Castello Branco, Coelho, &c. Of Herculano it may be said that he is the most philosophical poet, the most conscientious historian, the most profound thinker, that Portugal has possessed in this century—a writer whose style combines the beauties of Gibbon, Scott, and Macaulay, and yet whose very name has not reached the majority of English scholars, though he died but in 1877. It does not even appear in Sismondi's work in “Bohn's Library” now before me, professedly brought down to the year of his death; in fact, of the thirty or forty eminent writers of the last half-century, not one is mentioned in a volume devoted to the history of Portuguese literature.

After this hurried introduction, rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case, we turn to our great poet. The immortal Camões (“Camoens” is old-fashioned) was born at Lisbon in 1524 or 1525 of a noble family, and educated at Coimbra. In 1553 he sailed for India; he composed his great poem at Macao and on the voyage; and, after a life of poverty, died in a hospital in 1579 or 1580, about fifty-five years of age. He was born at the height of Portuguese power, and he lived to witness its decline. The contemporaries of his early life were Charles V., Wolsey, Luther, Loyola; and, later, Queen Elizabeth. Shakspeare was fifteen, Bacon eighteen, and Spenser twenty-six at the time of Camões's death. Tasso was then thirty-five; but his *Jerusalem Delivered* was not published till 1580.

Os Lusíadas—i.e., *The Lusiads* or *Lusitanians*—is the title of the great work of Camões, the first modern who succeeded in producing a serious epic poem, but one not to be judged by the Homeric standard. Of this wonderful national *epopoeia* translations have appeared in many languages—four in Spanish, six in Italian, eight in French, a splendid one at Paris, in folio, by Botelho, in 1817; even in German, Dutch, Russian, Polish, Danish, Swedish, &c. Our English versions are those by Fanshawe, 1656; Mickle, 1776;

Quillinan, 1853; Mitchell, 1854; Musgrave, 1856; Mickle's by Hodges, 1877; an able one in Spenserian verse by R. F. Duff, 1880; and *The Lusiads of Camoens*, Portuguese text with translation, by J. J. Aubertin, in two volumes, unquestionably the best of the series. The first and second Portuguese editions were published in small quarto in 1572 (one I have seen in the British Museum); the last (now before me), on June 10, 1880 (the Tercentenary), of which 30,000 copies were distributed. “*Camonian*” is a word in common use in Portugal to designate a collection of editions and commentaries. One was formed by the late Mr. Norton, of Oporto, in 116 volumes; but the most extensive is in the library of Rio Janeiro, of 233 works in 446 volumes. The *Manual Bibliographico Portuguez*, by Mattos and Castello Branco (1878), devotes thirty pages to Camões, his editors, commentators, and translators. Another most valuable book is the *Bibliographia Camoniana*, by Theophilo Braga, published at Lisbon (1880) to commemorate the Tercentenary—chap. i. giving a list of all the editions; ii., catalogue of commentaries, criticisms, studies, and poems in Portugal relating to Camões; iii., titles of translations of the *Lusiads* into modern languages; while iv. refers to monographs and foreign literary fragments.

Camões was not the author of the *Lusiads* only, but of three dramas, seventeen canções (songs), twelve odes, twenty-one elegies, many eclogues, sextinas, estancias, redondilhas, and, above all, 362 sonnets (this is the number in the recently published collection of the Visconde de Juromenha) in imitation of Petrarch's. To these, as translated by Aubertin, we now ask the attention of the reader.

The trite observation, that everything suffers by translation, seems, for once at least, not to hold good; for Mr. Aubertin has fulfilled in the most remarkable manner a task of no ordinary difficulty. A perfect translation demands an exact rendering, not simply of the language, but of the spirit of the original; and this, too, in a form as closely as possible resembling that of the author's composition. A careful comparison of any one of these seventy sonnets in Portuguese with the English version on the opposite page ought to satisfy anyone possessing a knowledge of both languages that nothing could be more felicitous than Mr. Aubertin's execution of this labour of love. A single illustration from sonnet xiii. will justify these remarks:—

“N'hum jardim adornado de verdura,
Que esmaltarvam por cima várias flores,
Entrou hum dia a deusa dos amores,
Com a deusa da caça e da espessura.”
“Into a garden all adorned with green,
Whereof bright flowers bedecked the enamelled
face,
The goddess fair of Love to come was seen,
Linked with the goddess of the wood and
chase.”

Our translator has, as we have already stated, set himself the extremely difficult task, in English, of following the order of the rhymes in the Portuguese sonnet. No one familiar with the facilities for rhyming in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian will consider it very hard to produce an imitation of the famous sonnets of Petrarch in these three

languages, at least so far as the music of the words is concerned. But in English, despite the aid of the rhyming dictionary to which Byron was indebted, there is no such ease, from the very nature of our speech, in securing that wealth of rhyme which the three daughters of the Latin tongue so liberally afford. Yet, in this most arduous part of his work Mr. Aubertin is marvellously successful, as will be abundantly proved by quoting a complete sonnet (xviii.), with the translation, which may be a fitting conclusion to our notice of this most interesting volume:—

"*Doces lembranças da passada glória,
Que me tiron Fortuna roubadora,
Deixai-me descansar em paz hum' hora,
Pois comigo ganhais pouca victoria.
Impressa tenho na alma larga historia
Deste passado bem, que nunca fôra;
Ou fôra, e não passara: mas ja agora,
Em mi não pode haver mais que a memoria.
Vivo em lembranças, morro de esquecido
De quem sempre deverá ser lembrado,
Se lhe lembrara estado tão contente.
Oh quem tornar podera a ser nascido!
Soubera-me lograr do bem passado,
Se conhecer soubera o mal presente."*

"Sweet memories of a glory past in vain,
Which Fortune, the despoiler, snatched full
blown,
Grant me to call one hour of peace mine own,
For conquest over me is small to gain.
My soul large story doth impressed retain
Of this past good which never should have
shone,
Or, having shone, ne'er fled; but, being flown,
Naught but my recollections can remain.
I live in memories; being forgotten die,
By her whose memory should have held me fast,
Had she those pleasing hours remembered still.
Oh! that a new life were my destiny,
Well had I known to enjoy the good that's
past,
Had I but known to test the present ill."

ALEXANDER J. D. D'ORSEY.

Ecclesiastes; or, The Preacher. With Notes and Introduction. By E. H. Plumptre, D.D. "The Cambridge Bible for Schools." (Cambridge University Press.)

No one can say that the Old Testament is a dull or worn-out subject after reading this singularly attractive and also instructive commentary. Its wealth of literary and historical illustration surpasses anything to which we can point in English exegesis of the Old Testament; indeed, even Delitzsch, whose pride it is to leave no source of illustration unexplored, is far inferior on this head to Dr. Plumptre. Both Introduction and commentary well deserve to be attached to a better translation than that of the Authorised Version. For schools, it may be desirable to keep up the custom of reading the Old Testament in the version of 1611; but Dr. Plumptre's work offers very much more than can be expected or utilised by ordinary school-boys. Moral, religious, and even literary culture are equally provided for in this truly comprehensive work; and an Appendix presents us with a comparison of the anonymous Debater (so Dr. Plumptre interprets Kabeleth) with Shakspeare, Tennyson, and Omar Khayyám, the second of whom, in the Vision of Sin, the Palace of Art, and the Two Voices, presents "the most suggestive of all commentaries on Ecclesiastes." It is therefore much to be wished that the title of the series in which this work appears may not repel the

cultivated lay-reader with whose tastes and requirements the author is so intimately acquainted.

I cannot, indeed, agree with Dr. Plumptre in his high estimate of the Book of Ecclesiastes; much less with M. Renan in *L'Antéchrist* (quoted by our author) when he styles it "livre charmant, le seul livre aimable qui ait été composé par un juif" (I think it would not be difficult to show that M. Renan's extravagant eulogy was the expression of a pessimistic mood from which he afterwards emerged). Powerful and interesting Ecclesiastes certainly is, but it is neither charming nor loveable. For the time when it was written, it is worthy of high respect. But its despairing spirit, and the crudeness and, above all, the tenuity of its thought, place it far below the book which, I think, most nearly resembles it in the circumstances of its composition—the *Meditations* of M. Aurelius. It can never become a household friend, an ethical classic. Its chief attraction is, perhaps, its enigmatical character. "It has become almost a proverb," says Dr. Plumptre, "that every interpreter of this book thinks that all previous interpreters have been wrong." I think, indeed, that the author does not convey to the young student a very accurate impression of the real state of opinion. Even to mention the theory that Solomon was the author is almost an unnecessary concession to theological prejudice; and how can Dean Milman be an authority on a point of Old Testament criticism? Still, the book is enigmatical, and that from two causes—first, that we do not know the precise period at which it was written; and, next, that there is great reason to doubt whether we possess the book in the form in which it was left by its author. As long as scholars are inconsistent enough to grant that the historical books have grown, but to deny that the same process of development is traceable in the other books, there will always be this astonishing diversity in the interpretations of critics.

But Dr. Plumptre sets a good example by denying that the epilogue (xii. 9-14) is of the same date as the body of the work, and he has really contributed to make the Book of Ecclesiastes less of a riddle to English readers by assigning it to a definite period. If his theory (which is that of Mr. Thomas Tyler) could only be proved, it would fill up a *lacuna* not only in the history of Jewish thought, but in that of Greek philosophy. He thinks, in short, that there are in the book traces not to be mistaken of the influence of Stoicism and Epicureanism. This is not, *a priori*, inconceivable. Stoicism at a somewhat later day exercised a strong fascination on some of the noblest Jews. Philo, the Book of Wisdom, and the so-called Fourth Book of Maccabees abound with allusions to it; and there is a suspicion of the same in the earliest Jewish Sibyl (about 140 B.C.) and in the Targum of Onkelos. Epicureanism, too, must have had considerable influence on some minds, as appears from the aversion which it inspired in the religious teachers—"Epicurean" being, in Rabbinic, a synonym for infidel, or even atheist. The points of contact, however, which Mr. Tyler supposes with Epicureanism are by no means striking. True, "Ecclesiastes,"

somewhat like the Epicureans, denies any distinction between man and the animals, so far as regards a future life at all worthy of the name, but in so doing he does but carry on the tradition of Jewish conservatism (comp. Job xiv.); and the recommendation of *ἀπάθεια* (to use the Epicurean term), coupled with sensual enjoyment (v. 18-20), is only too natural in one so completely shut off from all fruitful activity. The argument for there being points of contact with Stoicism is of more importance, though, even granting their existence, there will still be the question whether these points are not rather of Western than of Eastern origin. I leave this question, however, only remarking that the date assigned by Dr. Plumptre (viz., somewhere between B.C. 240, the year of the death of Zeno, and B.C. 181, that of the death of Ptolemy Epiphanes) seems to me, although unproved, not in itself altogether improbable. Ecclesiastes is thoroughly un-Judaic, especially when its (probable) later additions have been removed; its sceptical and pessimistic tone is anything rather than characteristic of the most optimistic (Schopenhauer) and the most believing of races. One must at any rate admit that the remark on "making many books," and the caution against reading them in the Epilogue (xii. 12) is most easily explained as a reference to a Greek or Grecising philosophical literature.

Dr. Plumptre's *Ideal Biography* of the author of Ecclesiastes is a most able work. I cannot accept his view of the "three voices" heard in strange alternation, but heartily admire the skill, sympathy, and literary power with which the view of the autobiographical character of Ecclesiastes is worked out.

T. K. CHEYNE.

Eugene Onéguine. By Alexander Pushkin. Translated from the Russian by Lieut.-Col. Spalding. (Macmillan.)

It is strange that no one before Col. Spalding should have introduced to English readers "the chief poetical work of Russia's greatest poet," especially as it is one which is specially suited for their appreciation. A novelette in verse, told in an easy and graphic style, and interspersed with reflections on men and manners, containing bright pictures of scenery sufficiently foreign to be strange and not strange enough to be unfamiliar, always alive and various as life itself, this poem of the Russian Byron would have been sure of a welcome in England at any time since it was written, even if it had not found quite so skilful a translator and versifier as Col. Spalding.

From beginning to end of this clever and delightful story Pushkin never loses an opportunity of showing his admiration for Byron; and it is clear that from him alone, and from *Don Juan* in particular, he has caught all the charming tricks of *nonchalance*, the easy turn from grave to gay, the use of wit to brighten cynicism, and the value of cynicism to sharpen wit. He is not, however, a thoroughgoing cynic, but still believes, if against experience, in the nobleness of human nature—even in women. In this respect he is unlike Byron; and *Eugene Onéguine* has this additional attraction for English readers, that it shows that Byron's

influence upon one of his most distinguished contemporaries was almost wholly beneficial, mobilising his poetic faculty to an extent otherwise impossible, without infecting him with any of those specially Byronic maladies which, painful enough in Byron himself, are unbearable in his imitators.

But Byron is not the only great English writer of whom we are reminded in reading *Eugene Onéguine*; and we do not think that we could say anything about this volume which would be a stronger assertion of its originality than that it recalls George Eliot as much, if not more, than Byron. It is difficult to imagine a heroine more after George Eliot's heart than Tattiana, the shy and beautiful maid, the "child devoid of childishness," whose young life was all in "contemplativeness" and "imagination," who loved terrible tales in the dark, and, when she grew older, fed her soul upon romances, till, when she sees Onéguine, she feels her hour has come, her hero arrived, and, "trusting the ideal she wrought," pens him "an inconsiderate scroll, wherein love innocently pines." Onéguine, the *blasé* libertine, whose attitude towards the sex is thus described:—

"Though beauty he no more adored,
He still made love in a queer way;
Rebuffed—as quickly reassured,
Jilted—glad of a holiday"

is no less a study which would have pleased George Eliot. Touched by her innocence and trust, he behaves like a gentleman, shows her what a bad husband he would be, and gives her sensible advice as to her conduct. His idle flirtation at a ball with her sister Olga produces a challenge from the young poet Lenski, Olga's lover and his own friend. The man, full of hope and love and noble purpose, who has been injured and seeks revenge is killed by the man tired of existence, who feels himself in the wrong. With Lenski's death perishes any hope that remained to Tattiana; but years afterwards, when she has married an old Prince, Onéguine conceives for her a violent passion, and now the tables are turned. Tattiana, true to herself, does not conceal that she still loves him; true to her husband, rejects his suit with scorn. So here in this book we have love and fury all in the wrong place; young affections running to waste; noble aspirations leading to nothing; iron duty and convention cramping everything in their moulds; all the pretty designs of Nature smudged by the hand of Fate, just as George Eliot might have shown us years afterwards. The intellectual care bestowed upon the scenery and accessories of the stage upon which his actors play, and the graphic pictures of country life and character, are equally modern and equally suggestive of George Eliot.

Pushkin's genius seems to have been one which naturally assimilated all that was best in his reading and experience. From his own country he drew his characters and scenery, which derive therefrom a natural power, not to be gained from purely imaginative creation; from England he learnt freedom and skill in the use of his poetic faculty, and probably from the French his art in telling his story.

In this respect, as pointed out by Col. Spalding, he was far the superior of Byron.

Of his lyrical faculty the present volume gives but two specimens—one a translation in French, and the other in English. The first is "Mon Portrait," at the age of fifteen, which fitly prefaces the book. Of this charmingly bright and frank miniature we can only quote the last verse:—

"Vrai démon, par l'espéglerie,
Vrai singe par sa mine
Beaucoup et trop d'étourderie—
Ma foi! voilà Pouchekine."

Of the latter we must find space for the whole:—

"THE MAIDENS' SONG.

"Young maidens, fair maidens,
Friends and companions,
Disport yourselves, maidens,
Arouse yourselves, fair ones.
Come, sing we in chorus
The secrets of maidens,
Allure the young gallant
With dance and with song.
As we lure the young gallant,
Espy him approaching,
Disperse yourselves, darlings,
And pelt him with cherries,
With cherries, red currants,
With raspberries, cherries.
Approach not to hearken
The secrets of virgins;
Approach not to gaze at
The frolics of maidens."

It may be true of Pushkin as of Byron that he loses less than most poets by translation; but certainly, if this has lost much, the original must be very captivating. For the literalness of the translation as a whole we are willing to take Col. Spalding's word; as to its spirit and beauty, none but himself can have any doubt.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

The English Works of Wyclif hitherto unprinted. Edited by F. D. Matthew. (Early-English Text Society.)

THE valuable edition of Wyclif's *English Works* published at the Clarendon Press some ten years ago was an important contribution to our knowledge of the great Reformer; and the present volume, although issuing from a different quarter, may be regarded as supplementary to Mr. Thomas Arnold's labours. The reasons which led him to omit the treatises here contained from his collection were various. With respect to more than one he had not been able to arrive at a definite conclusion. The discourse on *Faith, Hope, and Charity* appeared to him a remarkably dull composition, containing "not a single new idea." As regarded the *Tractatus de pseudo Freris*, he had been unable to find any evidence that served to throw light on its date and authorship. It is certainly easy to understand that, after editing so much fierce vituperation against corporate bodies which have long ago ceased to trouble Englishmen, Mr. Arnold should have become somewhat weary of his task, and preferred to leave what was of doubtful authenticity unprinted rather than inflict on his readers, *vexatos toties*, further proofs of the friars' and priests' demerits or of Wyclif's power to castigate them. Mr. Matthew, coming fresh to the task, inclines in the opposite direction. Out of the twenty-eight pieces which make

up the volume before us, four, he frankly admits, were not written by Wyclif, although they breathe his spirit and his teaching; while the authorship of ten more is, to say the least, open to question.

In one respect this volume is of value as enabling us still more clearly to understand how bitter must have been the enmity which Wyclif evoked towards the close of his career. His English tracts were certainly all penned in the last five or six years of his life; and, as specimens of unmeasured invective, beneath which our fourteenth-century English at times gives signs of almost breaking down, they are unrivalled. To the well benefited priors and pluralists of his day, the Rector of Lutterworth must, we cannot but think, have appeared one of the most abusive old gentlemen they had ever known. A certain energy in attack is, doubtless, essential in a reformer of Wyclif's stamp. A little strong language and even some exaggeration are necessary to bring home facts to the average order of intelligence. But Wyclif went a little too far; and it is probable that his want of self-restraint, which, as Mr. Matthew takes occasion to note, he himself recognised as his besetting sin, did much to weaken his legitimate influence. With the exception of Knighton's honest admission of his unrivalled ability as a schoolman, we cannot recal a single favourable tribute to his character or services in contemporary writers. When we find him (p. 352) denouncing the friars as heretics because they differed from him in their scholastic interpretation of the doctrine of the Eucharist, it is difficult not to surmise that this unscrupulous denunciation may have had something to do with the statute *de Hæretico comburendo* and the fate of Sautree. Nor are we altogether reassured by the somewhat subtle distinction which he proceeds to draw between loving the sinner and hating the sin. It is well known that the Spanish inquisitor, when he sent his victim to the stake, always professed himself actuated by the most affectionate concern for his spiritual welfare.

Students of this period of our history will be thankful to Mr. Matthew for his clear and concise Introduction, in which he touches on the main points of interest upon which recent research has thrown additional light. The *Chronicon Angliæ*, by a monk of St. Albans, which Mr. Thompson edited for the Rolls series, is a later publication than any work of much importance relating to Wyclif, and of this Mr. Matthew has not failed to make use. On some points it offers material corrections of Walsingham; and there can be no doubt that, had Prof. Shirley lived to see its publication, he would have reconsidered his decision with respect to the question (now finally set at rest) of Wyclif's tenure of the wardenship of Canterbury Hall at Oxford.

There are two other questions in relation to which Mr. Matthew gives us some useful criticism. The first relates to Wyclif's summons to Rome; and here he is at issue with Dr. Lechler. He admits, indeed, that the document printed in the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum* (341) is not a letter to the Pope; but he argues, very forcibly, that it proves that Netter of Walden believed that Wyclif had received a summons, and that the document

itself is designed as "a justification of disobedience to the Pope's mandate, written for circulation in England." The second question, one of considerable importance, is that as to the actual duration of Wyclif's controversy with the Mendicants. If it did not commence before 1381, as Dr. Lechler contends, the whole series of the English Tracts was written within the brief period of three years—a supposition which, in itself improbable, is rendered still more so by Wyclif's advanced age. Mr. Matthew, however, advances good reasons for a different conclusion. The tract *de Officio Pastoralis*, he points out, contains heavy censure of the friars, while the internal evidence (pp. 405-57) proves it to have been written not later than 1378. "When and how," he observes, "his earlier good opinion was changed into dislike can only be a matter of conjecture, but such an effect may well have been produced by his experience as a parish priest. Nothing can have been more trying to a parson who was doing his best to keep alive the flame of religion in his flock than the visit of one of these vagrant friars, preaching a catchpenny sermon, shriving men of sins which they were ashamed to confess to their own pastor, and generally encouraging the belief that a few easy benefactions to the convent would take the place of penitence and good life."

Of the different treatises here contained, the *de Officio Pastoralis* strikes us as at once the most interesting and the most characteristic. This, it is true, is already known to scholars in the Latin version, as edited by Dr. Lechler; but in its English form it presents some material differences, and more especially in the passages relating to the Mendicants, which are perceptibly more violent in tone.

It would be difficult to find in the whole history of religious thought a more remarkable study than that which Wyclif affords in his latter years. We see the accomplished scholar, the dreaded disputant in the schools, the member of Parliament, the friend and adviser of royalty, breaking alike with the traditions of his learning, his order, and his party, and turning to the homely vernacular of those among whom he lived and laboured in his country parsonage, to find therein a new weapon wherewith to assail with unprecedented effect classes and institutions girt about with all the *prestige* that belongs to superstitious reverence, to wealth, and vast social influence. Here, too, we have perhaps his earliest plea for an English translation of the Gospels. Of the *Southern Gospels* (often truer English than his own) he would seem never to have heard. The friars, he argues, had taught the people the *Paternoster* in English, why should they not teach them the whole gospel?—"siþen þe paternoster is part of matheus gospel, as clerkis knowen, why may not al be turnyd to engliſsch trewely, as is þis part?"

Certainly, whatever exceptions may be taken to Wyclif's discretion and moderation, it is impossible not to admire the strongly sagacious spirit of the man. Strangely interesting too it is, as we listen, at an interval of five centuries, to the voice of the Rector of Lutterworth as of one crying in the wilderness, to think how the task to which he urged on his own age is at the present time being carried to its more perfect accomplishment, by

the press of the Oxford where he once taught, with the fullest sanction that Church and State, learning and religion, can bestow.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

LENORMANT'S "ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE EAST."

Histoire ancienne de l'Orient. By Fr. Lenormant. Ninth Edition. Vol. I. (Paris: Lévy.)

It is difficult to say whether M. Lenormant or the public is most to be congratulated on the fact that his *History of the ancient East* has reached a ninth edition. The fact is encouraging to those who have at heart the interests of Oriental learning, while at the same time it bears testimony to the author's clearness of exposition and his power of throwing a charm over the most abstruse of subjects. Readers of the *ACADEMY* have no need of being told what they will find in the volume—immense stores of learning, indefatigable industry, scientific candour, and brilliant combinations. These qualities, indeed, distinguish it in a high degree, and it is satisfactory to find that they have been so thoroughly appreciated by the public.

The new edition of the work has not only been revised throughout, and so brought up to the level of our present knowledge, but has also been enriched with numerous additions and valuable illustrative plates. Among other additions may be particularly mentioned the substance of what M. Lenormant has recently told us in a special volume on the relation between the earlier chapters of Genesis and the legends of ancient Babylonia which recent research has brought to light. A long and elaborate chapter is devoted to the question of the origin and development of speech; and the latest views on the nature and classification of the languages of the world are set forth at length. Nor has M. Lenormant been unmindful of the revelations which post-Tertiary geology and prehistoric archaeology have made of late years. Everything bearing on the subject has been laid under contribution; and the chief results obtained in this field of study are described with the happy power of illustration which the author possesses. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is the last, on the history of writing. This is a subject which M. Lenormant has made peculiarly his own, and he therefore writes upon it with all the grasp and authority of a master.

In the Preface he pays a graceful tribute to M. Maspero's well-known work, which covers much the same ground as his own. But he states, with justice, that there is plenty of room for both. The two writers start from different points of view, and proceed upon different plans. While M. Maspero regards the past as a series of great epochs, M. Lenormant deals with each separate people of ancient history singly, and in detail. The one, in fact, supplements and complements the other.

As a devout but liberal-minded theologian, M. Lenormant appeals to that large class which refuses to be shocked by denials of what Christendon has long agreed in accepting, while, at the same time, it wishes to

know the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which is told us by modern science. The most honourable characteristic of M. Lenormant's writings is fairness and readiness to resign an opinion as soon as it has been proved to be wrong; and this characteristic he preserves in dealing not only with questions which bear on popular religion, but also—where, perhaps, it is still harder to maintain—in matters of scientific opinion.

A. H. SAYCE.

Languages of Further India. By the late Capt. C. J. F. S. Forbes. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

SOME people travel to see, others go forth to kill; and neither class are content nowadays unless their wanderings are shared by the public, and their experiences printed for general delectation. The author of this book, however, is of a different and, I would say, of a higher stamp. He was one among the band of Indian officials who quietly rule an empire of a magnitude great as that of old Rome, and who not only administer, but observe. Capt. Forbes enjoyed unusual opportunities of observation. Gifted with linguistic ability, the circumstances of his home-life gave him an insight into the inner thoughts and habits of the people which is possessed by few, and opened for him channels of information and communication closed to the ordinary English observer. He had married a Burmese lady, and made his home among the "Myamma." He was not only among them but of them, and his previous work on *British Burma and its People* was the valuable result of his sympathetic observation.

The work now before us is a posthumous one. We cannot, therefore, say that the essays contained therein might not have assumed other shape had their author lived to revise his work; but even in their existing form they are a valuable contribution to contemporary ethnology, not perhaps from a high scientific point of view, but as part of the material from which the *savant* of the future may evolve an edifice of learning, or throw light perchance on the vexed question of human genesis:—for this country of which Capt. Forbes writes, this "Further India," is the veriest *nidus* of primeval nationalities. It is as if were the backwater or eddy made by the meeting of the two great streams of humanity, the Aryan and Turanian, which, coming the one from the east the other from the west, here meet, overwhelming or pushing aside elder tribes and nationalities, and shelving them among mountain gorges and turbulent hill-streams.

The book treats of the races and languages belonging to the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and shows their connexion either with each other or with other branches of the same family beyond those limits, more especially, however, having reference to the inhabitants of that part of the region which is under British rule, and which, as the author was in the Burmese Commission, came more directly under his own immediate observation.

First, strangely enough, is found among the hill tribes an old tradition of a mighty deluge or flood, after which the great waters did not

recede to their present position, but occupied a much higher level. In the centuries before the Christian era, or, roughly speaking, some 3,000 years ago, the great alluvial plains now forming the sea-board of Burmah and Siam were beneath the waters of the sea; the Gulf of Martaban covered the plains of Pegu and Sittoung, rolling its waves far inland, and sweeping with salt estuaries the flanks of the great mountain ranges which now form the backbone of the country. Here the first gleam of history lights on a low, perhaps the lowest, race in the world—Negritos—having no arts, no implements, barely able to make fire, ignorant of cookery, destitute of clothing. The descendants of this race are to be found now in the coast islands, such as the Andamans and the like, but little changed from their progenitors. These ape-like creatures fled before a stronger race, the Mons. Now where these Mons came from is a moot point. Sir Arthur Phayre and Mr. Mason, the two highest living authorities on the subject, hold that the Mons come from Hindostan, and are of Kolarian extraction, springing, that is to say, from the ancient autochthonous race of India antecedent to the appearance of the Dravidian type. The Kols of Central India are the living representatives of this stock; and the resemblances in structure and roots of the Mon and Kol languages certainly confirm this theory, which, however, is traversed by Capt. Forbes with all the impetuosity of youth, and its characteristic disregard of authority. But he does not clear up the problem himself, although he may be held to have picked out in many places weak points in the chain of induction. Our earliest information (about the year B.C. 603) shows us the wild and barbarous Mons, split up into petty tribes and clans, dwelling on the sea-shore of Pegu. A trading colony of Dravidians, from the other side of the Bay of Bengal, arrived on the coast, and, marrying among the Mons, they or their offspring founded the city of Thatone. Around this city the comparative civilisation of the Dravidian founders gradually extended itself, expanding by degrees into a Mon kingdom. The Mons are called also Talaings, from Telingana, the city whence these Dravidian traders originally came. With the exception of this name, no Dravidian affinities are found among the people or their language. From these beginnings sprang what Capt. Forbes calls the Mon-Anam stock: that is, from the Mons arose the Peguans, the Anamese (inhabitants of Cochin China), and the Cambodians. In regard to their advent, Capt. Forbes thinks it probable that

"the Mon-Anam races in their exodus from their homes in High Asia passed through the upper valley of the Ganges, and, crossing the Naga hills south of Assam, struck the headwaters of the Kyendwen River. Thence they passed down the valley of the Irawadi to the sea-coast of Pegu, where the Mons settled—their companions, the Cambodians, Anamese, and other smaller and perhaps ruder tribes, spreading out to the eastward."

The next wave of immigration is the Tibeto-Burman. This stock comprises the present Burmese nation and all the cognate hill tribes which inhabit the mountainous

country lying between Bengal and Burma generally—tribes stretching in endless ramifications from the Irawadi, past the headwaters of the Brahmaputra to the Gandak River in Nipal, and so reaching the Central Himalayan region, where our knowledge at present stops.

Sir Arthur Phayre places the original domicile of the Burman race in the South-west provinces of China, and thinks they probably came into the valley of the Irawadi by the trade route between China and Burma *via* Yunan and Bamo. But, whatever course or courses their original progenitors may have taken, it is clear, from physical and linguistic affinities of the clearest and most unmistakable nature, that the modern Burman is a direct relative of the modern Tibetan. According to local tradition, the tribes which now form the Burmese nation arrived in their present seats from the westward about six centuries before the Christian era. They pressed before them the Mons, and drove them to the extreme Southern and coast regions.

Last we have the Tai race, comprising the existing offshoots—Laos, Shans, Ahoms, Khamtis, Siamese. They came from the South-eastern provinces of China south of the Yang-tse-Kiang, driven southward by the Chinese, and entered Further India by the valleys of the Salween and Mekong. The formation of the various principalities of the Tai race in this region, Capt. Forbes informs us, seems to have taken place in the period between the third century of our era and the fall of the Thung dynasty in China. The Tai race are not so strong as the precedent Tibeto-Burman stock; and we find at the present day that not only have they displaced none of the latter tribes, but that everywhere, except in Siam, they are subject to some other Power.

The earliest form of religion among the races of Further India was doubtless the ancient nature-worship, such as still exists, under different forms, among all the hill tribes—a worship of the spirits of mountain and stream, complicated by ideas of an evil power to be propitiated, but apparently with no conception of a supreme Creator. Traces of serpent-worship are found among the Talaings and Cambodians; and at some later date Hinduism was introduced to a partial extent, as at Thatone and Pagan, where representations of Vishnu and Siva are found among the bygone splendours of old temples. The introduction of Buddhism took place about A.D. 400, when a Buddhist teacher, known as Buddhaghosa, came from Magadha, in Behar, and, after visiting Ceylon (whither he went to collate and revise existing sacred writings with the older copies extant there), became the apostle of Buddhism in the countries east of the Bay of Bengal. From the Talaings the religion was transmitted to the inland tribes, and with it also the written Pali character, which, under different modifications, has been adopted by the inland tribes of Burmese, Siamese, Laos, and Khamtis. The Annamese came early under Chinese influence, and from this source have borrowed their literature and religion. But although Buddhism thus overspread the Indo-Chinese

peninsula, and with it the Pali alphabet, the languages of the different races do not appear to have been materially affected. The alphabet has been constrained to fit into narrower limits, and the polysyllabic Pali words, when used to express religious ideas, have been clipped to suit the simpler standard. This is a remarkable proof of the breadth and liberality of the new religion, which is brought notably into relief by contrast with one particular instance of a like nature in reference to the other and rival faith of Hinduism. The Ahoms, an offshoot of the great Tai race, about A.D. 1228, under their chief, Chukuphu, made themselves masters of the great province of Assam. They at that time followed the Buddhist religion; but, about A.D. 1554, their chief became a convert to Hinduism, and from that period the Ahoms have gradually abandoned all distinction of race, religion, language, and customs, and are now to all intents and purposes thorough Hindus. Here is plainly seen the difference in spirit between the two religions—the one kindly and tolerant; the other bigoted, severe, and proselytising.

The latter part of Capt. Forbes' book is occupied chiefly by comparative analysis of the Mon-Anam languages as exemplified in the modern Talaing and Cambodian speech, with which he was well acquainted. His remarks as to the imperfection of all known systems of transliteration, as applied to the languages of Further India, are well founded. It is impossible to represent at the same time both the written and spoken word, simply because the power of the letters does not give the accepted sound in pronunciation. The same thing holds good in Tibetan, where in nearly every word will be found a silent letter or letters, which, although orthographically useful (remnants from a bygone period when perhaps they were pronounced), are now phonetically useless.

The concluding sketch of the life of Gautama, the Buddha of the East, contributes nothing new to the history of Buddhism or to our knowledge of its founder. Capt. Forbes' book, however, is as a whole worth reading; and, had its author lived to revise and amplify it, we should have obtained a valuable addition to Oriental literature.

T. H. LEWIN.

RECENT VERSE.

Bible Tragedies. By R. H. Horne. (Newman.) Mr. Horne's idea of representing Biblical subjects dramatically in what may be called the Mystery-form seems at first sight hazardous, but will hardly startle anyone who knows the superiority of this form for the purpose as a matter of actual literary history. "John the Baptist" may be called a poetical Mystery, "Judas Iscariot" a prose Mystery. The third piece—"Rahman" (Job's wife)—is not in dramatic form at all, but written in chapter and verse with a command of Elizabethan English which, if not universally maintained, is at its best remarkable. Some of the choruses of "John the Baptist" exhibit all Mr. Horne's old mastery over rhythm.

Songs of Study. By William Wilkins. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. Wilkins is the most promising minor bard we have met for a considerable time. He is a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin; and his book is occupied in part with poetical laments (often very touching)

over a brother who, for a time, shared his residence there, but who is now dead. Various currents of poetical study, not to say imitation, which would be unjust, meet in Mr. Wilkins' verse. At times his study of the latest school of English poetry betrays itself, and Swinburnian echoes make themselves heard. At others, the ringing and swinging anapaests and trochees of Moore, which his countrymen have never forgotten, and which they are quite right in not forgetting, are recalled by the book. But in the best pieces there is much freshness, considerable originality, and a remarkable power of poetical description. "Actæon" displays all these qualities. But perhaps an expert in matters poetical may find a still safer criterion in the following very quiet and simple piece:—

"SONG.

"When fields were green and skies were clear,
And bluebells paved the woods of spring,
I weighed the world against her tear,
And found her tear the dearer thing.
But while I followed gain and fame,
And in the great world played my part,
I changed; but she remained the same,
And now I think it broke her heart.

There is a directness and a simplicity about this which are both wofully rare in contemporary verse; and, in a writer who can also attempt the more ornate style as Mr. Wilkins can, they are specially welcome.

Songs and Sonnets of Spring-time. By Constance C. W. Naden. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Miss Naden's book is a very pleasant one, and books of minor verse are not often pleasant. Her sonnets and other serious poems are good, if not very good; but for sonnets and serious poems we can go elsewhere. Her lighter verse is much more full of idiosyncrasy. "Love versus Learning," "Maiden Meditation," and some other pieces carry the reader very agreeably back to the days of Hood, when intensity was not, and men and women had not forgotten how to laugh.

Poems. By Lord Braye. With a Preface on the Latest School of English Poetry, by F. A. Paley. (Geo. Bell and Sons.) The interest of this book lies, beyond all doubt, in Mr. Paley's Preface. It is curious enough to know what a scholar of some distinction has to say on such a subject. Unluckily, Mr. Paley is a complete Rip van Winkle as to English literature. He does indeed mention Mr. Swinburne, but the representatives of "the latest school of English poetry" to him are Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Browning, and Mr. Longfellow. Of all of these he grievously complains. Some metrical remarks of his seem to show that English metre is a mystery he has not fathomed. But it is conceivable that he should admire Lord Braye's poems, which are very plain, straightforward verse, noticeable at least for their plainness and straightforwardness.

Rhymes in Council. By S. C. Hall. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. S. C. Hall seems to aspire to something like the renown which Pibrac, Mathieu and Company enjoyed in the sixteenth century as manufacturers of moral quatrains. Here is one of his lessons, drawn, as his motto tells us, from old experience:

"But vanity's a sneak, a thing of straw,
Padded with chaff, stuffed out to look the real,
The peacock's feather, mounted on a daw
Of insignificance the beau idéal.
Perpetual checks, perpetual puttings down,
Make vanity a curse from peer to clown."

If this sort of thing can do anybody any good, in Heaven's name let him have his remarkable opportunity of being done good to.

Original Plays. Second Series. By W. S. Gilbert. (Chatto and Windus.) This second volume of Mr. Gilbert's plays contains "Gretchen," "Dan'l Druce," &c., and the

celebrated comic opera series from the "Sorcerer" to "The Pirates of Penzance." In these last it is needless to say that there is much amusing reading. The volume, however, is, on the whole, scarcely decisive as to the superiority of the nineteenth to the seventeenth century in the serious drama.

Songs. By John Hill. (Remington.)

"Who can ask, who can want, who can reck
what the utilitarians seek
With a girl's hot lips on his neck, on his mouth,
on his eyes, on his cheek?
In the full and complete and supreme giving up
of a long embrace,
Where the real outruns any dream, where bodies
and souls interlace,
Where there lords in all the lithe limbs a con-
trollless contractile alertness,
Where each amorous eyeball swims in a languor of
liquid inertness?"

So Mr. Hill; and the lithe arm of the reviewer, with a controllless contractile alertness, drops his book into the waste-paper basket. We shall admit the while, as a just man should, that utilitarians in the circumstances described would be a nuisance.

The De Profundis of A. Tennyson remodelled by Metamorphosis. (E. W. Allen.) Mr. Tennyson's remarkable exertion has had comic remodellings, and will have more. But that a human being should set himself seriously to give it "a more obvious rendering," and in search of obviousness should devise and print such verses as

"Out of the deep
That primal keep
Whereon God's spirit brooded,"

or

"Then with sprite oar
Man drew to shore
Midst sunlight's shadow broken,"

must be pronounced a rare and curious fact—rare even among the oddities of minor verse.

Indoors and Out. By E. Wordsworth (Hatchards.) The name of Wordsworth obliges, somewhat unfairly perhaps. This book is at least as good as most work of its kind, but it is hardly better. One little piece, however, we have read with greater pleasure than most minor verse gives us.

"A GRAVE STREWN WITH CROCUSES.
"Bright yellow crocuses, last year
She still was here,
And watched you growing.
Now scattered on her grave ye rest
Just o'er her breast
Unknown, unknowing.

"Ye too must die ere set of sun,
Ere growth have won
Its full completeness,
Yet busy bees are round you rife,
For all your life,
Like hers, was sweetness."

The Shepherd's Dream. By Henry Solly. (J. A. Brook and Son.) There are few people whose *opera omnia*, when they come to be collected, will make an odder assortment than Mr. Henry Solly's. *The Shepherd's Dream* is a dramatic romance of Bloody Mary's days. Beyond this matter-of-fact description, we have no choice between saying nothing at all about it and saying a great deal. The latter it does not deserve.

The Missing Sheriff. By Hartley Tamlyn. (Heywood.) The first line of *The Missing Sheriff* is one which it is impossible to praise too highly:

"What is a poet? He who sings."

That is exactly what a poet is; but whether Mr. Hartley Tamlyn answers to his own admirable definition is a question upon which, considering the good-will we bear to him for that definition, we had rather not pronounce.

Anne Boleyn. By the Author of "Ginevra." (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Of the tragedies of the author of *Ginevra* there is no end, nor can we perceive that there is any reason why there ever should be any end of them. Industry, patience, a complaisant publisher, and the abundance of subjects which history provides make the prolongation of the series simply a question of health and strength, both of which will, we trust, long remain to the author. There are, however, other things in this world to do than to read or to criticise her tragedies, and we must be permitted to do them.

Bellerophon. By Arran and Isla Leigh. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The authors of this poem, or rather these poems, are very, very classical. Bellerophon has his circumflex over his second o; Olumpus and Euruome and (Heaven save the mark!) Psuche make their unlovely appearance, and so forth. This being the case, Syrinx seems a little odd; Ganymede still odder. But their trumpery pedantry, which, in the absence of knowledge to excuse, if not to justify, it, has led the authors into all manner of grotesque blunders, is not compensated by any merits, either of conception or execution.

New Songs. By the Cambridge Lotus Club. (Deighton, Bell and Co.) The Cambridge Lotus Club have printed their *New Songs* very prettily. We cannot say any more for them.

Satan Bound: a Lyrical Drama. By Wimsitt Boulding. (Bemrose.) A lyrical drama in nearly 300 pages of, perhaps, thirty lines each on such a subject as this must be either a masterpiece of the world's literature or a more or less grotesque failure. Mr. Boulding fails rather less than more grotesquely, but he fails all the same. It is a pity, for weltering in the abyss are some fragments of verse which show that, with a saner critical feeling and a more distinct power of choice and conception the author might do something.

Lays of the Scotch Worthies. By J. P. Wellwood. (Paisley: Gardner.) Mr. Wellwood's sentiments may be judged from his statement that "he will not blame" the cowardly and brutal murder of Cardinal Beaton. His poetical powers will be excellently apprehended from the following citation:—

"When false Kirkcaldy and his crew
Endangered Knox's life and threw
Fierce menace at his head,
Then wrote the gentlemen of Kyle
And warned the Laird of Grange the while
If Knox's blood were shed,"

&c., &c., &c.

Milicent: a Poem. By Fairfax Byrrne. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) We have all heard of the *tragédie bourgeoise*, but the domestic epic is almost a new genre. If anybody will imagine a poem in seven or eight thousand lines of blank verse partly modelled on Wordsworth and partly on the *Dora* class of the Laureate's poems, he will have a sufficiently clear idea of *Milicent*.

The Deluge: a Poem. Books I. to IV. (Elliot Stock.) *The Deluge* shows that someone still reads and imitates Milton, which is in its way not unsatisfactory. The imitation, moreover, is sometimes clever, but we are in no violent hurry for books v. to xii.

The Marriage of Time. By Ambrosius. (Tinsley Bros.) Ambrosius apparently thinks it worth while to write, and to print upon rather nice paper, stuff of this sort:—

"A so-called social organ's come to life,
A worse abomination than the rest.
They pry into the secrets of your wife,
And really are a most infernal pest.
Fors Clavigera is very funny
Sometimes. He poses for a Solomon;
The Jewish king had more in him for the money
Although our friend is not a hollow man."

Ambofilus has strung a couple of hundred pages of this doggerel together in a very singular rigmorole about heaven knows what. It may perhaps surprise readers of the intolerable stuff just quoted to hear that sometimes he is for a verse or two tolerable and rather striking.

Three Women of the People, and other Poems. By H. Pakenham Beattie. (Newman.) A dedication to the "three sacred names of Hugo, Mazzini, and Garibaldi" will prepare the reader for the worst, and his expectations will not be disappointed. Mr. Beattie's syllogism is evident and simple. Mr. Swinburne is a good poet; Mr. Swinburne writes about Republican politics; therefore, a man who writes about Republican politics is a good poet. He is not the first person who has experienced the sorrowful results of breaking Aldrich's head.

Poems Domestic and Miscellaneous. By James Giles. (Whittingham.) Mr. Giles tells us that his verses have ranged in point of composition over half-a-century, and that they almost all appear for the first time. They are what might be expected—family verse rather better than most of their kind.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. BROWNING has been staying in the South of France; he goes on to Venice, and will probably be back in London by November.

We hear that Mr. Floyer's book of travels in wild countries, to which we have before referred, is in the hands of Messrs. Griffith and Farran, and will shortly be published. Mr. Floyer, who is now Director of Telegraphs at Cairo, has travelled through parts of Baluchistan and Persia which had never before been explored; and we may expect from him much new and interesting matter.

THE "Ballade of the Scottyshe Kyng," asserted to be the first English ballad, is about to be reprinted in *facsimile* by Mr. Elliot Stock, with a copious historical introduction and notes.

We understand that Messrs. Remington and Co. will shortly publish a series of careful studies of the French dramatists by Mr. Brander Matthews, a well-known theatrical critic of New York, who has been staying for some time with us. The American edition will be issued by Messrs. Scribner.

We hear that Prof. T. H. Green is making good progress with his translation of the late Prof. Lotze's *System der Philosophie* for the Clarendon Press.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL writes to us that she spent an interesting evening with Mr. Victor Hugo during her recent visit to Paris. The veteran novelist has joined the council of "The International Musical, Dramatic, and Literary Association," and expressed his deep interest in the agitation for the better protection of copyright in England.

MR. FURNIVALL proposes to follow up his *Bibliography of Robert Browning* for the Browning Society with a Subject Index to Browning's Works, showing the range of subjects treated, and the opinions expressed on them, in the poet's works. After this will probably be put forth a short Statement of the Story and Purpose of each of Browning's Dramas and Poems.

We understand that early in October Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish *The Life and Speeches of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.*, by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, whose *Life of Mr. Gladstone* attained considerable popularity two years ago. This new work will appear in two large octavo volumes of some 500 pages each; and will be embellished by two steel-engravings

of Mr. Bright, one being executed from the latest portrait taken, and the other from a very interesting portrait painted of him in early life shortly after the commencement of the great Anti-Corn Law struggle. Among new materials not before published, this biography will contain an important correspondence between Mr. Bright and the late President of the United States (Mr. Hayes), details of Mr. Bright's birth, ancestry, and education, his Continental tours, &c., and a report of his first public speech, recovered for this work. Every parliamentary speech of importance made by Mr. Bright, and every other public address, from the beginning of his career down to and including the first half of the year 1881, will be dealt with at length, and the finest and most important passages given in *extenso*.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS have in the press a book on *Koumiss, or Fermented Mare's Milk*—an article of food in cases of wasting diseases, originally introduced from the steppes of Russia, to which much interest attaches at the present time. The writer is Dr. George L. Carrick, physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. The same publishers also announce a new edition of *The Scot Abroad*, uniform with *The History of Scotland*, by the late John Hill Burton, which has been practically out of print for some time; and a twelfth edition of Johnson's *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*, revised and brought down to the present time by Dr. Charles A. Cameron.

BESIDES the Hon. A. D. Bingham's *Marriages of the Bonapartes*, to which we have already referred, Messrs. Longmans and Co. announce two other biographical works for the autumn—*Recollections of the Last Half-Century*, with a portrait of Napoleon III. engraved on steel, and several wood-cuts from original drawings by Dr. Conneau illustrative of scenes in the early life of the late Emperor of the French; and *The Life of Giuseppe Garibaldi*, by Mr. J. Theodore Bent, author of *A Freak of Freedom*; or, *The Republic of San Marino*.

WE understand that the Rev. Prebendary Humphry, a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, has in the press a *Commentary on the Revised Version of the New Testament*, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

MR. J. E. MUDDOCK, author of *A Wingless Angel, As the Shadowy Fall*, &c., has in the press a book entitled *Davos-Platz as a Winter Alpine Station for Consumptive Patients*, with Analytical Notes on the Food, Air, Water, and Climate, by Mr. Philip Holland. It will be published, probably before the end of this month, by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK, of Edinburgh, will publish in about a fortnight a new work by Prof. Franz Delitzsch—viz., *Old Testament History of Redemption*, translated from MS. notes by Prof. Curtiss. It forms one of Prof. Delitzsch's courses of university lectures on Biblical theology delivered in Leipzig in 1880.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will, we venture to prophecy, more than maintain their established reputation by the children's books they propose to issue for the coming winter. Their list of announcements is large and varied enough to satisfy the appetite of any boy or girl; and we can only select from it some that have caught our eye. Foremost is a *facsimile* reprint of the *editio princeps* of *Goody Two Shoes* (which was, we believe, originally published by the predecessors in title of the present firm), with an Introduction by Mr. Charles Welsh, giving an account of the book with some speculations as to its authorship. Among new books we notice *Holly Berries*, profusely illustrated with original coloured draw-

ings by Ida Waugh, the letterpress being by Miss Amy E. Blanchard; *Who Did It? or, Holmwood Priory: a Schoolboy's Tale*, by the Rev. H. O. Adams, illustrated by A. W. Cooper; *In Times of Peril: a Story of the Indian Mutiny*, by G. A. Henty, illustrated by H. Petherick; *Little Loving Heart's Poem Book*, by Margaret Elenora Tupper, with Forty Illustrations and Frontispiece by T. Pym—a collection of poems for children, carefully graduated; *Belle's Pink Boote*, by Joanna H. Matthews, with Sixteen Coloured Illustrations by Ida Waugh; *Flotsam and Jetsam; or, do your Duty and never mind the Consequences*, by H. Wothem, ed. Yotty Osborn; *The Guests at Home: a sequel to The Guests of Flowers*, and uniform with that book, by Mrs. Meetkerkes; *We Four*, by Mrs. Reginald Bray, illustrated by Miss W. Erichsen; *Bryan and Katie*, by Miss Annette Lyster, illustrated by Harry Furness—tracing the later career of the hero and heroine of *Those Unlucky Twins*; and *A Gem of an Aunt and the Treat she gave: a Story in Short Words*, by Mrs. Gellie (M. E. B.), illustrated by A. K. Collins and Mrs. Dawson—a story of holiday doings for very little ones, told in familiar words chiefly of one syllable.

IN "The Boy's Own Favourite Library," Messrs. Griffith and Farran will issue the following new editions:—*Out on the Pampas*, by G. A. Henty; *Peter the Whaler*, by W. H. G. Kingston; and *The Early Start in Life*, by E. Marryat Norris. Among other new editions of their works we may mention a thoroughly revised and enlarged re-issue of the *Boy's Own Toy Maker*. The article on Golfing has been corrected, and a glossary of the technical terms used in the game is now given for the first time. The papers on Angling and Boats have been practically rewritten by Mr. J. Harrington Keene, the author of *The Practical Fisherman*, and Mr. James E. Walton, the author of *Model Yachts*; and in order to provide instructive amusement for leisure hours an article on Scientific Toys, by Mr. Thomas Dunman, has been added.

A NEW work from the pen of Mr. William Andrews, hon. secretary of the Hull Literary Club, is in the press, entitled *The Book of Oddities*. It will include chapters on Curious Weddings, Singular Funerals, Whimsical Wills, Quaint Epitaphs, Revivals after Execution, Odd Showers, Female Jockeys, Singular Wagers, &c., &c.

A SERIES of papers, by Mr. W. C. Honeyman, entitled "The Violin: How to Master it," which recently appeared in the *Musical Star*, will be published in a complete form about the end of this month by Messrs. Köhler and Son, Edinburgh.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for a copy of the sale catalogue of the first portion of the Sunderland Library, which, as we have already announced, will be disposed of during the first fortnight of December. Next week we hope to speak in some detail of this catalogue, which is itself a bibliographical work of no little value.

WE regret to learn that, in consequence of the very slight support given to the South-African Folk-Lore Society, both in the colony and in this country, the working committee have decided to discontinue the issue of their *Journal*, which has been appearing during the last two years. Is it too late to hope that societies like the Anthropological, the Folk-Lore, and others may yet combine to save from disappearance the only publication exclusively devoted to the collection of the very interesting and fast-vanishing native folk-lore of South Africa?

THE annual meeting of the Library Association will begin on Tuesday next, September 13, in the Hall of Gray's Inn, and will continue four days. We have already given some of the

arrangements. The papers to be read include the following:—"English Bibliography prior to 1640," by Mr. Henry Stevens; "Plan for the Preparation of a General Catalogue of Periodical Literature," by Mr. Cornelius Walford; "Legal Bibliography," by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas; "Libraries of the Inns of Court," by Mr. W. R. Douthwaite; "Legislation for Public Libraries," by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; "The Elimination of Obsolete Works," by Mr. Robert Harrison; "The Question of Authorship in Academic Dissertations," by Mr. B. R. Wheatley; and "Suggestions on Library Buildings," by Mr. William Archer. The London members and friends of the Association will entertain the country members at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening.

THE new educational books promised by Messrs. Griffith and Farran are a series of "Poetical Readers for use in Schools and Colleges," specially graduated to suit the requirements of public elementary schools. The collection consists almost entirely of complete poems. They are arranged in four parts, the first part containing the simplest pieces, and the last the most difficult. A few pages of explanatory matter have been appended to each part, but it has been thought desirable to make the notes as few in number and as concise as possible. They will also publish immediately a new volume in their series of "Geographical Readers," by J. R. Blakiston, entitled *Early Glimpses*, introductory to *Glimpses of the Globe*. It is intended to bridge over the gap between the object lessons of infant classes and the elementary geography of more advanced classes, and to assist teachers in training children to habits of observation and enquiry. Also a little work, in their series of "Needlework Manuals," on *Thimble Drill*, by the Principal of the London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework, author of *Plain Needlework*, &c. It is adapted to the requirements of the New Code, and is intended for the use of girls and boys below Standard I.

WE learn from the *Jewish World* that an interesting discovery of MSS. belonging to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an *Excerpt-book* of Moses Mendelssohn, containing notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Lessing. In addition, there are all sorts of stray thoughts and occasional notes jotted down, evidently for subsequent use; transcriptions of several French poems; notably, too, incomplete translations into German of some of the amatory poems of the Abbé Bernis. The addresses of many high-born personages with whom Mendelssohn carried on correspondence, and scraps from his friend and business-connection Bernard, are also contained in this collection. The second of the MS. volumes is headed *Kollektaneumbuch für das Jahr 1783, von Joseph Mendelssohn*—eldest son of the philosopher and *littérateur*. The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn himself, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

WE understand that Messrs. Griffith and Farran have completed arrangements for the publication in this country of a magazine which, during its existence of twelve months, has attained a very large measure of success in America. It is entitled *Our Little Ones at Home and in School*, and is edited by Mr. W. T. Adams, better known, perhaps, as "Oliver Optic." The volume for 1880 will be ready shortly; and the publication of the monthly parts will begin with the November issue, which will form No. 1 of vol. ii.

THE winter number of *Society* will appear this year under the title of *The Sleigh Belles*, and will be edited by Mr. Geo. W. Plant. It will contain tales, poems, and sketches by popular writers, and be profusely illustrated.

THE *Nation* for August 25 contains a very favourable notice of a *History of the United States*, written in the Swedish language for the large Swedish population in the North-west, by Mr. John A. Ernander, editor of *Gamla och Nya Hemlandet*, the most widely circulated Swedish paper in America. It is in four handsomely printed volumes, giving an original sketch from the prehistoric races of the continent and the early Norse voyages down to the present time.

As an indication of the activity of Scandinavian literature in its native home, we may take this opportunity of saying that we are in the habit of receiving in periodical parts the two following publications:—*Archiv för Matematik og Naturvidenskab*, edited by Sophus Lie, Worm Müller, and G. O. Sars (Kristiania: Alb. Cammermeyer); and *Sveriges Historia från äldsta tid till våra dagar* (Stockholm: Hjalmar).

WE have also on our table a *Map of Scandinavia* (Stockholm: Hjalmar), by Dr. J. M. Larsson, of which the merits may be appreciated without any profound knowledge of the Swedish tongue. The same publishers announce a translation of Buckle's *History of Civilisation*, to be issued in monthly parts at one krona, or about a shilling; and a translation of four of Plato's Dialogues—the *Charmides*, *Laches*, *Philebus*, and *Timæus*—at the price of about 3s. 6d.

THE *Revue politique et littéraire*, edited by M. Eugène Yung, and published by Germer Baillière, which may claim to be the first periodical of its class in France, contains in its number for September 3 an enthusiastic article, eleven pages in length, upon Mr. Gladstone, from the pen of M. Georges Lyon.

WE lately announced the death of M. Kunov, a Russian doctor, who for thirty-five years had devoted himself in Europe, Asia, and Africa to a study of the Gipsies and their dialects. The last six years of his life were spent in preparing for publication the fruits of his studies, and these, it is to be hoped, may not be lost by his untimely death. Dr. F. von Miklosich, of Vienna, as at once a Slavonic and a Romani scholar, would be their fittest editor. At any rate, the attention of Russian philologists should be directed to their preservation.

ONE of the subjects to be discussed at the so-called International Congress of Men of Letters, which holds its fourth annual meeting at Vienna on September 20, is the prejudices with which foreign types of character are commonly represented in the literatures of all countries.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS's recent oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard on "The Scholar in a Republic," which attracted attention on account of its virtual defence of the programme of the Nihilists, is published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Lee and Shepard, of Boston.

WE understand that Mr. Francis G. P. Neison will henceforth be associated with Mr. George L. Campbell in the editorship of the *Provident*. This paper has hitherto been devoted solely to the advocacy of assurance against mining accidents; but the whole question of industrial assurance, and especially the new class of business opened out by the passing of the Employers' Liability Act, is to come within its compass.

AMONG the announcements of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York, we notice *The History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States*, by Mr. George Bancroft, in

two volumes, covering the period from the treaty of peace with Great Britain to the inauguration of Washington; the second volume of Mr. Alfred S. Bolles' *Financial History of the United States*; and an American edition of Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.'s "Parchment Library."

THE New York *Critic* states that M. du Chaillu has gone to New Mexico—to rest, not to write.

THE festivities in honour of the popular Flemish novelist, Hendrik Conscience, on the publication of his hundredth work, to which we have already referred, are fixed to take place at Brussels on September 27. The programme chiefly consists, in accordance with the genius of the Flemish people (which herein resembles the Welsh), of recitations and musical pieces to be performed by choral societies.

CLEVES, the ancient town in Westphalia, where an international exhibition of objects connected with sport has been open for some weeks past, is to have a monument to Lohengrin, the Knight of the Swan, whose story has been spread world-wide by Wagner. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone, an historical procession of the traditional heroes of Cleves, dressed out with antiquarian display, passed through the streets of the town. Admirers of Mr. Browning might have here seen in the life some of the characters in *Colombe's Birthday*.

IN the communication in last week's *ACADEMY*, headed "The Irish in the Sixteenth Century," despite much care over the proof, a misprint of "miles" for "mites" was undetected in the fifth line of the extract. Another correspondent writes to us that the extract is "a mere condensation of the account of the Irishry given by Good (*circ.* 1566) in Camden, and often in his very words."

A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, BOOK III., ODE 13.

(*O Fons Bandusiae, splendor vitæ.*)

BANDUSIA'S fountain! glassy clear,
Worthy of flowerets and of wine,
To thee a kid I'll offer here

Whom sprouting horns incline

Alike to love and war: in vain:

The wanton scion of the fold

With blood incarnadine shall stain

Thy waves translucent cold.

The flaming Dog-star's burning beam

Touches thee not; thou dost unlock

Thy coolness to the wearied team,

And to the wandering flock.

Mid famous founts I place thy niche,

While singing of the holm that grows

Amid the hollow rocks, from which

Thy prattling water flows.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. John Winter Jones, on September 7, at the age of seventy-six. He was the son of Mr. John Jones, sometime editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and the *European Gazette*, and grandson of Mr. Giles Jones, whose claim is, perhaps, the best authenticated of any to be the author of *Goody Two Shoes*. Mr. Winter Jones first entered the British Museum in 1837, and rose through all the grades until, on the retirement of Panizzi in 1866, he was appointed Principal Librarian, or virtual head of the entire institution. This post he held up to his own retirement in 1878. His boast was to have accomplished the great MS. catalogue of printed books, and to faithfully carry out the principles and arrangements of his

predecessor. His own contribution to literature was not large, consisting mainly of articles in reviews and dictionaries. He also edited three volumes for the Hakluyt Society; and quite recently printed, for private circulation, a paper upon Mr. Rassam's discoveries in Mesopotamia.

THE *Times* records the death of Mr. James Thorne, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Thorne was the author of *Rambles by Rivers*, a pleasant and valuable contribution to English topography, which was first published by Charles Knight in his series of "Weekly Volumes," and in which was interspersed much useful antiquarian and historic matter, along with pleasant gleanings of fairy and folk lore. These were published between the years 1844 and 1849. His most important work of late years was his *Handbook to the Environs of London*, published about five years ago by Murray—a book well-nigh exhaustive of the subject of which it treats. Mr. Thorne was not a prolific writer; but he did his work most carefully and conscientiously, and in a manner which commanded the respect of those in whose service his pen was employed.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* the most powerful contribution is a story by Miss Laffan, entitled "Weeds;" it is, in truth, scarcely a story, but a painfully realistic sketch of the murder of an Irish land-agent, and portrays with much power the curious mixture of personal feeling, class hatred, and social discontent which combine to create agrarian outrages. There is a pretty poem by Miss Ellice Hopkins, though the title, "Bormus—a Linus Poem," will be perplexing to those who do not know that Linus was the subject of dirges among the Greeks. Mr. Augustus Hare gives a pleasant sketch of the early years of Dean Stanley, and Mr. Freeman an account of the unfamiliar island of "Curzola," the ancient Black Korkyra.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* continues the series of "Rambles amongst Books" by a paper dealing with "The Essayists," which begins in a strain of admirably genial humour by asserting that "every Englishman loves a sermon in his heart." The writer continues:—

"In fact, it seems that the essay-writer has to make his choice between the platitudes and the paradox. If he wishes for immediate success, he will probably do best to choose the platitude. One of the great secrets of popularity—though it requires a discreet application—is not to be too much afraid of tiring your audience. The most popular of modern writers have acted upon the principle. You may learn from Dickens that you cannot make your 'jokes too obvious or repeat them too often;' and from Macaulay that you should grudge no labour spent in proving that two and two make four."

In this spirit he gives us some excellent criticism of Bacon, Fuller, Addison, and Hazlitt. G. A. writes a valuable paper on "Old English Clans," in which he collects a formidable amount of evidence from the clan-names that may be traced in England to prove that survivals of totemism can be found even in our Anglo-Saxon progenitors—at all events, that many patronymics are derived from a supposed plant or animal descent. We sincerely hope that he will pursue these fruitful suggestions still farther. An article on "Brigandage in Macedonia" throws much light on Lord Granville's recent circular, and justifies the advice that it is inexpedient to travel much in Turkey outside the beaten paths. A story called "Némorosa" is on the hackneyed subject of a peasant girl who dies from a romantic and impossible attachment to one in superior rank to herself, and has only

the novelty that the scene is laid in the Forest of Fontainebleau.

IN *Blackwood* for September, the novel is concluded which has been interesting us for some months past. Our verdict is not meant to be final; but the first feeling is that of disappointment with the dénouement. To one who has travelled in his earlier days, and is now tied to London, two papers in this number are especially attractive. The one is "Hints for an Autumn Ramble," the last thing written by the late John Hill Burton, and apparently intended to form part of a series. It deals with the Orkneys, after a fashion as far as possible removed from that of a guide-book. We have, instead, the mature and somewhat discursive reflections, partly historical but still more literary, of one who delighted to call himself "the old tramp." The other article referred to is headed "With Christian Almer in the Oberland." Even to Alpine climbers, or, perhaps, especially to Alpine climbers, the story of the ascent of a mountain is wont to be tedious. But, in this case, the writer has managed to tell his story with more freshness than we can recollect to have found anywhere else. He has avoided alike the Charybdis of minute description and the Scylla of "word-painting;" and has thus succeeded in leaving upon the mind of the reader just the general impression which the events left upon his own mind.

THE *New York Critic* for August 27 gives as its frontispiece a portrait of Mr. Austin Dobson, with a biographical notice of him by Mr. E. W. Gosse, which the writer himself admits to be somewhat frivolous. It is probably idle to withstand the growing tendency to publish descriptions of living men, which began in politics and has now become a recognised feature of society papers. For our part, we confess to be old-fashioned enough to think the practice in bad taste. But if the subjects themselves do not mind, we suppose there is no more to be said. For the rest, we are glad to be able to bear our tribute to the excellent manner in which the *Critic* is conducted. It is not quite so old as the present year; and it has already established its reputation as the first literary journal in America. We say this advisedly. For the *Nation*, although it maintains its character for learning, has distinctly developed in the direction of politics since it became the weekly edition of the *New York Evening Post*. The speciality of the *Critic* is short reviews, and many of them; but we do not observe that quality is sacrificed.

MR. BULLEN'S REPRINTS OF OLD PLAYS.

MR. A. H. BULLEN, having completed his edition of the works of John Day, which we hope to review very shortly, proposes to continue his praiseworthy task of reprinting rare old English plays. He offers to subscribers four volumes, each containing four plays. The volumes will be issued at intervals of six months, at the subscription price of one guinea per volume, and the number of copies will be strictly limited to 150. Each play will be accompanied by an introduction and foot-notes. The books will be handsomely printed (in foolscap quarto) at the Chiswick Press, and bound in antique boards.

Vol. i. will contain *The Tragedy of Nero* (1623 and 1632), anonymous, of which a short, but admirable, extract is given in Charles Lamb's *Specimens*; *The Maid's Metamorphosis* (1600), usually attributed to Lyly, but Mr. E. W. Gosse has suggested that it may be an early work of Day; *The Martyred Soldier* (1638); and *The Noble Soldier*, by Samuel Rowley. None of these have ever been reprinted.

Vol. ii. will contain *Patient Grissell* (1603),

by Haughton, Chettle, and Dekker, which was published, with modernised spellings, in the Shakspeare Society's publications; *The Trial of Chivalry* (1605); *The First Part of the True and Honourable History of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle* (1600, two very different editions), stated in Henslowe's *Diary* to have been written by Munday, Drayton, Wilson, and Hathway; and *Tottenham Court*, by Thomas Nabbes (1638 and 1639).

Vol. iii. will contain *Sweetnam the Woman Hater arraign'd by Women* (1620), of which fifty copies were reprinted in Dr. Grosart's *Occasional Issues*; *The Honest Lawyer*, by S. S. (1616); *All's Lost by Lust*, by William Rowley (1633); *King John and Matilda*, by R. Davenport (1655).

Vol. iv. will contain *Arden of Feversham* (1592, 1599, and 1633)—many critics, including Mr. Swinburne (*Study of Shakespeare*), have thought that the hand of Shakspeare himself may be traced in this wonderful play; having regard to its extreme importance, Mr. Bullen intends to issue 500 copies of *Arden of Feversham* separately from the volume—*Two Tragedies in One*, by Robert Yarrington (1601); *All's One*, or *The Yorkshire Tragedy* (1608 and 1619)—with the two preceding pieces and *The Warning for Fair Women* (reprinted in the late Mr. Simpson's *School of Shakspeare*), this completes the set of domestic tragedies that have come down from Elizabethan times; *Covent Garden*, by Thomas Nabbes (1638).

Intending subscribers are requested to apply at once to A. H. Bullen, Esq., Clarence House, Godwin Road, New Town, Margate.

CARD. WISEMAN ON "BISHOP BLOUGRAM'S APOLOGY."

IN answer to Mr. Furnivall's request for a note of Card. Wiseman's review in the *Rambler* of Mr. Browning's *Bishop Blougram's Apology*, Mr. R. H. Shepherd sends us the following extract, whose last paragraph shows that at any rate the Cardinal entered into the humour of the position:—

"Browning's *Men and Women*.—The *Rambler* (London: Burns and Lambert), January 1856 (vol. v., pp. 54-71).

"'Bishop Blougram's Apology,' though utterly mistaken in the very groundwork of religion, though starting from the most unworthy notions of the work of a Catholic bishop, and defending a self-indulgence which every honest man must feel to be disgraceful, is yet in its way triumphant. . . . All this and more Blougram urges with a fertility of illustration and felicity of argument that (in spite of the miserable shortcoming of his principle) is quite delightful. Who, after reading his *Apology* twice, or thrice perhaps, will object to argument in poetry? Why, the very first use of poetry was to instruct. . . .

"For ourselves, we thank Mr. Browning, sceptical and reckless as he is, for a rare treat in these thoughtful and able volumes. . . . Though much of their matter is extremely offensive to Catholics, yet beneath the surface there is an undercurrent of thought that is by no means inconsistent with our religion; and if Mr. Browning is a man of will and action, and not a mere dreamer and talker, we should never feel surprise at his conversion."

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOHNENBERG, G. C. W. Repertorium annum literaturae periodicae. Tom. 6. Haarlem: Erven Loojes. 9 M. 20 Pf.
BOSE, Shib Chunder. The Hindoos as they Are. Stanford. 7s. 6d.
GUERRELL, L. Madame Guyon: sa Vie, sa Doctrine et son Influence. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.
HOENE, J. A Year in Fiji. Stanford. 5s.
LAMBERT, O. Angling Literature. Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.
PARIS à travers les Ages. 12^e Livr. Notre-Dame; l'Hôtel-Dieu et les Environs. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 25 fr.

SCHIPPKE, Ae. De Speculis etruscis questionum particula 1. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.
 SCHWEITZER, Ph. Die Entwicklung der nationalen Dichtung in Norwegen 1758-1858. Jena: Deistung. 1 M. 60 Pf.
 VIDAL, L. Annales de la Photographie. Traité pratique de Photographie. Paris: Gauthier Villars.
 ZIERING, Th. Le Globe de 1824 à 1830, considéré dans ses Rapports avec l'Ecole romantique. Zürich: Ebell. 3 M.

THEOLOGY.

CHASTEL, E. Histoire du Christianisme depuis son Origine jusqu'à nos Jours. T. 1. Paris: Fischbacher. 10 fr.
 CORPUS scriptorum ecclesiasticorum latinorum. Vol. VII. Victoria episcopi Vitensis historia persecutionis Africanæ provinciae. Ex rec. Petschenig. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 ROSIN, D. Der Pentateuch-Commentar d. R. Samuel Ben Meir nach Handschriften u. Druckwerken berichtigt, etc. Breslau: Schottländer. 4 M.

HISTORY, ETC.

BARBAU, A. L'Ecole de Village pendant la Révolution. Paris: Didier. 3 fr.
 DAPONTES, C. Ephémérides Daes, ou Chronique de la Guerre de quatre Ans (1736-39), p. E. Legrand. Paris: Leroux. 40 fr.
 ELZE, Th. Die Münzen Bernhards Grafen v. Anhalt, Herzogs v. Sachsen. 2 Hft. Berlin: Mittler. 6 M.
 HAGEMANN, G. De Prytanee. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.
 JOBEZ, A. La France sous Louis XVI. Necker et la Guerre d'Amérique. Paris: Didier. 6 fr.
 PLANTA, P. C. v. Die curiatischen Herrschaften in der Feudalzeit. 2 Lfg. Bern: Wyss. 2 M.
 VALPREY, J. Hugues de Lionne: ses Ambassades en Espagne et en Allemagne; la Paix des Pyrénées. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.
 WARSCHAUER, A. Ueb. die Quellen zur Geschichte d. Florentiner Concils. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BARBERA, L. Introduzioni allo Studio del Calcolo. Bologna. 20 fr.
 KOHN, B. Untersuchungen üb. das Causalproblem auf dem Boden e. Kritik der einschlägigen Lehren J. St. Mills. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M.
 MICHALOWSKI, J. Beitrag zur Anatomie u. Entwicklungsge-schichte v. Papaver somniferum L. 1. Thl. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.
 OHLENSCHLÄGER, F. Præhistorische Karte v. Bayern. 2. Lfg. München: Literarisch-artistische Anstalt. 5 M.
 PFREIFER, F. X. Harmonische Beziehungen zwischen Scholastik u. moderner Naturwissenschaft, m. specieller Rück-sicht auf Albertus Magnus. St. Thomas v. Aquin, etc. Augsburg: Schmid. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 PIRAMEZ, E. De l'Unité des Forces de Gravitation et d'Inertie. Bruxelles: Bruylant-Christophe & Cie. 3 fr. 50 c.
 QUAGLIO, J. Die erratischen Blöcke u. die Eiszeit, nach Prof. O. Torelli's Theorie. Wiesbaden: Bergmann. 1 M. 85 Pf.
 RAPORTA, G. de, et A. F. MARION. L'Evolution du Règne végétal: les Cryptogames. Paris: Germer Baillière.

PHILOLOGY.

ARISTOPHANES's Lustspiele. Die Acharnen—die Ritter, metrisch übers v. A. F. W. Wissmann. Stettin: v. der Nahmer. 4 M. 50 Pf.
 BARBOUR's, d. schottischen Nationaldichters, Legendensamm-lung, nebst den Fragmenten seines Trojanerrieges. Hrg. v. C. Horstmann. 1. Bd. Heilbronn: Henninger. 8 M.
 ELIS Saga ok Rosamundu. Mit Einleitg., deutscher Ueber-setzung u. Anmerkgn. hrg. v. E. Kölbing. Heilbronn: Henninger. 8 M. 50 Pf.
 LIEBS, H. De Aetate et Scriptore Libri qui fertur Demetrii Phaleri περί ἐπιμνησεως. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.
 MATZKE, E. Der Dialect v. Ile-de-France im 13. u. 14. Jahrh. 1. Thl. Vocalismus. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.
 NEUMANN, F. J. De Charone Lampaseno ejusque fragmentis commentatio. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.
 PIERRET, P. Le Décret trilingue de Canope: Transcription et Interprétation interlinéaire du Texte hiéroglyphique. Paris: Leroux. 7 fr. 50 c.
 SPECULUM regale. Ein altnorweg. Dialog nach Cod. Arna-magen. 245. Fol. B u. den ältesten Fragmenten hrg. v. O. Brenner. Heilbronn: Henninger. 5 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KESSELSTADT "SHAKSPEARE DEATH-MASK."

London: Sept. 5, 1881.

Prof. Dowden has done me the honour to refer to me in his letter in your issue of the 3rd inst. and in the Introduction to his beautiful edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets with regard to this "death-mask."

What I was unable to write of in my little notice regarding that mask in the *Antiquary* was that Dr. Becker (the owner of the mask) took it with him to Stratford-on-Avon, and, before some friends and myself, measured the poet's bust over his grave and the mask, which he had brought with him. The proportions of both the mask and the bust were exact, as to the width of brow and the length and width of face; the only thing in which they did not tally was in the length of the nose, that of the bust being shorter than that of the mask; but

tradition hath it that the sculptor of the bust chipped off accidentally the end of the nose, and consequently had to shorten its length and round off that feature. It is also evident that a face such as Shakspeare's could hardly have had so poor a proboscis—it is a nose out of keeping with the brow and other features.

Anyone interested in this mask will be able to see some admirable photographs taken from it in the rooms of the van der Weyde photo-graphers in Regent Street.

RONALD GOWER.

Castell Farm, Beddgelert: Sept. 3, 1881.

I am much obliged to Prof. Dowden for correcting the impression on my bad memory that this death-mask had the day of Shakspeare's death on it, as I am now less inclined than before to attribute any chance of authenticity to the mask. Some three or four years ago I went into the history of this mask with two or three friends whose judgment I trust in such matters, and came to the conclusion that there was not a scrap of direct evidence to connect the mask with Shakspeare, and that the conjectures about it were of little or no value. In this opinion Prof. Dowden's re-statement of the case confirms me. The credit that the mask has obtained I believe to be due to the longing that some Shakspeare students have to get a face for their master which shall come nearer their ideal of him than does the Droeshout engraving, or the Stratford bust, whose nose is an abomination to them. If they would but have the death-mask photographed, and Woodbury copies of it sold for a few pence, it would persuade most folk that it was worthy of being Shakspeare's mask, and then the conclusion that it *was* Shakspeare's would soon follow. With "imagin-ing . . . How easy is a bush supposed a bear!" The late Mrs. Gaskell once said to me in her charming way, "That *ought* to be true; and I mean to believe it is true." This is the real doctrine for the Kesselstadt death-mask.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

THE HYPÆTHRON IN GREEK TEMPLES.

London: Sept. 6, 1881.

In his remarks in the last number of the ACADEMY on the Introduction I wrote to the volume of *Ionian Antiquities* recently published by the Dilettanti Society, Mr. Murray so completely misapprehends my views as to the mode in which light was introduced into Greek temples that I would like to be allowed an opportunity of explaining what these are, as the subject is one of considerable importance to those interested in the scientific principles of Greek architecture.

My conviction is, and always has been, that all the larger Doric temples—certainly all those with two ranges of columns in the Cella—were lighted by an opæion or clerestory in the roof, in contradistinction to the hypæthron or skylight, which is too generally supposed to be the mode by which light was obtained, but which, before the invention or use of window glass, I hold to be for many reasons a most improbable, if not impossible, mode of lighting these interiors. Be this as it may, the management of an opæion necessitated the introduction of internal stair-cases, giving easy access to the roofs for the temple servants. Those in Greece proper seem to have been generally in wood; in Sicily and at Paestum as generally in stone, as the remains of them are now to be found almost every-where. It happens also that the countersunk gallery of the opæion is singularly well adapted for defensive purposes; and, though not originally intended to be so used, this accidental advantage would certainly be availed of in the event of any hostile attack on the temple.

Under these circumstances, it seems evident that if the Heraion at Elis were attacked, it

would be defended from the gallery of the opæion; and equally so, that, if one of the hop-lites so engaged were wounded, he would natu-rally seek shelter in the space between the ceiling and the tiled roof of the temple, which, as the opæion in no instance extended to the whole length of the roof, would be easily accessible at either end, and he might very well be left there and forgotten by his companions in the hurry of their flight, or surrender, when the battle was over.

All this appears so obvious that, if I ever have again occasion to write regarding the mode in which light was introduced into Greek temples, I shall certainly call on this poor wounded hoplite as one of the principal wit-nesses in favour of the views I advocate; while I defy anyone to give a reasonable explanation of his story, as told by Pausanias, on the sup-position that the temple was lighted by a hypæthron. Had that been the mode of light-ing adopted there, the whole story, it seems to me, becomes an impossibility.

JAS. FERGUSSON.

Dublin: Sept. 1, 1881.

"THE YOUTHFUL EXPLOITS OF FIONN."

I have read, with some interest, the letter with this heading addressed by Dr. Kuno Meyer to the ACADEMY of August 13.

His strictures are altogether aimed at the older text transcribed by the Rev. Mr. Cleaver for the late Dr. O'Donovan, and used by the latter in his edition (with translation) of the work for the Ossianic Society, as Dr. Kuno Meyer remarks and as I acknowledged in my Preface.

I am not responsible for Dr. O'Donovan's text. I have clearly enough stated so, in a Preface all too lengthy for a small and not very important work, which I would never have undertaken to re-issue if it had not been named on an important programme of Irish education.

Your learned correspondent has altogether confined his attention to the very portion of the work with which I have nothing to do. I merely reprinted that work, as I considered myself bound to do by the Celtic programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education in Ireland. My own portion of the work (as clearly shown), besides the Preface, was the modernised Irish version (founded on that placed by me in juxtaposition to it), the new translation (more suited, I thought, and still think, for the use of school-boys than Dr. O'Donovan's), the map, and the additional notes besides those which he had, at the time and under the circumstances, thought sufficient. To these I added a complete vocabulary. If I had been at liberty, I would not have em-ployed the older text at all. I would have constructed (as I attempted to do in this work) a modern Irish text.

I am one of the few who work for the modern Irish language, and I am willing to make sub-servient to the object of its preservation as a living tongue even the grandest remains of our Old-Celtic literature whenever opportunity offers to make use of them for such a purpose. This, I fancied, I had sufficiently explained in the Preface to the book under consideration. It was never intended for scholars; it was intended for the use of such students (very few, I am sorry to say) who desire to include "Celtic" among the subjects in which they come forward for examination. To these I still presume to think it may be useful, as I under-stand their difficulties in the study of the Irish language, having had the same myself to con-tend with.

DAVID COMYN.

SCIENCE.

TWO BOOKS ON SOPHOCLES.

Prof. Campbell's *Sophocles*. Vol. II. (Clarendon Press.)

L. van Leeuwen's *De Ajacis Sophoclei authenticitate et integritate*. (Utrecht: Leeflang.)

THE two books before us are excellent specimens of the extremes of conservatism and radicalism to be found in editing classical texts. The modern German and Dutch scholars will not comment on the text of a Greek play without strong notions of what the poet ought to have written (or at least what he could not have written), and they will not hesitate to reject what they think hopelessly illogical or absurdly trivial. They insist that the Greek dramatists were thorough artists, and would not produce slovenly or vapid work. Hence, they exert their ingenuity in finding out flaws of this kind, and in endeavouring, sometimes with great success, to correct them. One of these brilliant essays is that by van Leeuwen, published by the Utrecht Society of Arts, and rewarded with a prize.

On the other hand, the conservative English school accept the texts as handed down to us in the best MSS.; and, unless grammar and metre be positively false, they will not admit subjective difficulties, but endeavour to defend the genuineness of feeble lines by many subtle arguments. In this they, too, are often successful. Here is a specimen of this contrast. The splendid dying speech of Ajax ends (vers. 864, 865) with these words:

τοῖθ' ἔμην Ἀίας τοῖσπος ὕστατον θροεῖ
τὰ δ' ἔλλα' ἐν Αἴδου τοῖς κάτω μυθήσομαι.

In these lines Prof. Campbell finds no difficulty. The radical critics are unanimous in rejecting the last, which forms an absurd bathos, being perfectly otiose and out of place. It was, indeed, the common taunt of a victor to tell his dying foe to finish his discourse below; but in a soliloquy it is absurd. Other such lines are *Hippolytus*, 1242 and 1441. In van Leeuwen's tract many more will be found in the *Ajax* alone. The weak point in this school of criticism is that their subjective judgments are often in conflict, one defending what the other rejects. The weak point of the conservatives is that they are obliged here and there to abandon the text, and admit interpolations or corruptions, so that, when once the fact of such alterations in the text is admitted, it is perfectly fair scope for criticism to search for other instances.

Prof. Campbell's merit as a commentator on Sophocles is already so thoroughly tested by his first volume that it were impertinent in me to add any judgment upon it. His notes are very brief and practical; and it is to this self-imposed brevity that we may ascribe his refusal to quote the newer researches on the text from learned periodicals and special editions. A list of such monographs on each of the plays would be of far more value to the modern scholar than the brief sketch of the old editions in his Preface. To the school-boy, of course, either of such references is useless. But any student of the separate plays has first to seek the materials for his study. A complete index to the two volumes is also

much to be desired. We miss references to Dindorf's *Lexicon Sophocleum*, a very valuable book, now withdrawn from sale owing to copyright objections, but to be found in most large libraries. The newest English researches, however, such as that of Prof. Sayce on the Niobe of Mount Sipylus, are duly utilised (cf. on *Electra*, ver. 151). But the merits of Prof. Campbell's careful and sympathetic study of his favourite author can only be appreciated by those who will use his volumes constantly, and read through whole plays under his guidance, when they will learn to know his unwearied patience and modest caution.

The incidental reader, on the contrary, who takes up van Leeuwen's tract will at once be struck by its boldness and brilliancy. Starting from the known late date of the *Philoctetes* (409 B.C.), and its remarkable metrical laxity as compared with the other plays, van Leeuwen infers a considerable interval between the composition of any of the rest and this last fruit of Sophocles' genius. Still more, finding that the metrical licences (trissyllabic feet in senarii, &c.) in the earlier plays appear in a sudden and exceptional way, he advances to the theory that Sophocles re-handled his plays, and that these passages are of later date. His analysis of the licences in Sophocles' iambic senarii is highly instructive and interesting. In this way he accounts for the oft-discussed difficulties in the conclusion of the *Ajax* by the poet's own re-handling at a later date. A very complicated enquiry into the choric parts leads him to conclude that the number of the chorus was only twelve; and that, therefore, the play had been composed before the number was raised to fifteen, about the time of Aeschylus' extant trilogy.

He proceeds to criticise and emend a number of passages in the play. In many of them he will not satisfy the conservatives. But some of his suggestions are indeed very brilliant. The best is perhaps on vers. 461-67, where he reads (461) γυμνός (for μόνος) ἢ Ἀτρεΐδας, inferring the change from a schol. on ver. 464, which renders γυμνόν in that line by ἔρημον. This schol. he considers misplaced; in the second γυμνόν he reads γόνυ, which makes excellent sense. In ver. 467 he follows Nauck in reading πάλλος μόνος for μόνος μόνος. As Prof. Campbell finds no difficulty in the passage, it will serve as another excellent example of the contrast in the various ways of looking at our Greek texts. The tract concludes with a speculation on the form of the archetype from which our best Laurentian Codex was copied. It is shown to be probable that the book was written in double columns of twenty-two lines each, like the verses of Euripides lately found on a papyrus, and published by Weil. The top and bottom of the pages being most liable to decay, and omissions being written in at the foot of the page, we should be likely to find corruptions and misplacements at these intervals in the plays. Some curious evidence is adduced in favour of this theory, and on the stichometry of the MSS., which has of late excited such a controversy in Germany.

It would be impossible in this short notice to mention one tithe of the curious points raised by van Leeuwen, who shows a thorough

acquaintance with all the recent work—that of Hense, of Muff, of Nauck, of Christ—on the text of Sophocles. His correction of μυνδών (fr. 691) into ἀναδών deserves a passing notice.

But it is a very different and a far easier task to throw together brilliant suppositions in a critical essay than to comment with fairness and judgment on the whole text of a difficult author. Prof. Campbell has attempted the latter more sustained and far more difficult labour, and will earn the thanks of the philological world accordingly.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

On the Structure and Affinities of the Genus Monticulipora and its Sub-genera. With Critical Descriptions of Illustrative Species. By H. Alleyne Nicholson, M.D. (Blackwood.)

THIS work, which is a handsome royal octavo embellished with six plates and numerous wood-cuts, is, as the author informs us in the Preface, not to be regarded as a "monograph on the family of extinct corals," the Monticuliporidae of which it treats; "the time for writing such a monograph has not yet arrived." It is simply

"an attempt to ascertain and clearly record the structure of a number of well-marked species of Monticulipora, with special reference to the microscopic and really fundamental characters of these."

The monticuliporoid corals are compound corals of minute internal structure only to be investigated by careful microscopical research. The author dwells on the great difficulty which arises from the fact that, because the older palaeontologists relied in their descriptions on external characters almost solely, it is impossible now to recognise the forms described by them with any certainty. Probably in no branch of the science is this difficulty more fully felt by the modern worker than in the case of fossil corals. What is wanted, in order that a fossil coral skeleton may be really known and available for comparison with other extinct or yet living forms with a certainty as to the results in order that its true zoological value may be determined, is that a complete restoration of it, showing all its details of structure free from all matrix and all effects due to fossilisation and pressure, should be arrived at. Such a result can only be obtained by combining in some one or two drawings the information attained by prolonged investigation by means of sections and all other methods available. There is scarcely a single fossil coral skeleton of any high antiquity which has been thus worked out. Prof. Nicholson carefully examines his fossils by means of sections, and figures many of these latter, as well as separate details of all kinds; but we cannot help wishing that he had devoted one or two of his plates to the representation of much enlarged restorations of some one or two of the forms investigated by him. In such figures the whole structure of the skeletons could be displayed, just as, for example, in the large figures, showing the internal structure of foraminiferous shells, which illustrate Dr. Carpenter's well-known memoir. Such restorations would have been

most useful adjuncts to the second chapter of the present work, which treats of the general and comparative structure of Monticulipora.

After examining the view of Dr. Lindström, founded on what is known of its development, that Monticulipora belongs to the Polyzoa, which view has been much upheld because of the resemblance of Monticulipora to Heteropora, the author gives it as his conclusion, though with some reservation and hedging, for fear they should possibly be Polyzoa after all, that the Monticuliporidae are in reality an ancient group of Aleynaria, as having, like the Helioporidae, a corallum consisting of two sets of corallites of different sizes, and mostly with a different internal structure. At the same time, he considers the Helioporidae and Monticuliporidae as quite distinct.

Prof. Nicholson then discusses at some length the structure of Mr. Waters' and Mr. Busk's recent species of Heteropora from New Zealand, and concludes that there is no real relationship between Heteropora and Monticulipora. Unfortunately, the animal of the recent Heteropora has not as yet been examined. Dried skeletons only have been studied; and our author throws out a suggestion that this Heteropora may possibly prove to be Coelenterate, and not Polyzoan after all. This remains to be seen. Mr. Busk, at all events, is convinced, from the structure of its skeleton, of its Polyzoan nature. We would suggest further that very possibly some out of the Secondary and Tertiary calcareous skeletons now classed under Heteropora may prove eventually not to be closely allied to the recent New Zealand form, but of other affinities altogether.

We cannot follow Prof. Nicholson further into the part of his work which is devoted to the description of the subdivisions of Monticulipora; it is far too special in its nature to be dealt with in these pages. It gives evidence of prolonged labour and study.

H. N. MOSELEY.

THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

II.

York.

THE jubilee meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which terminated its labours last Wednesday, has been an undoubted success. It was welcomed back by its mother with open arms; and in its turn it is ever ready to trace any good that it may have done in the world to the fostering care which it received at the time of its birth from the Philosophical Society of this city. The idea originated in Germany. Nine years before the Association was set on foot in this country, Dr. Oken, of Munich, founded an "Association of Physicians and Naturalists," mainly for the purpose of making scientific men better acquainted with each other. At the first meeting, in Leipzig, twenty residents were present and twelve visitors; but six years later, at the Congress of Berlin, Humboldt was the president, the King of Prussia was a patron, and 1,200 persons attended the *soirée*. The meeting next year was in Hamburg, and nearly 300 visitors from a distance were present, including Mr. Babbage and Prof. Johnstone. The latter described the meeting in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, and Brewster was induced thereby to propose the founding of a similar institution in England. Perhaps, moreover, Mr. Babbage's remarkable work *On the Decline of Science in England, and Some of its Causes*, may have helped to forward the same end.

Brewster, in writing to John Phillips, who was at that time secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, after alluding to the German society, says, "My object in writing to you at present is to beg of you to ascertain if York will furnish the accommodation necessary for so large a meeting, which might perhaps consist of one hundred individuals." It is clear, therefore, that originally he designed the Association rather as a means of bringing together scientific men from distant parts of the country than as a peripatetic scientific academy. How the idea was received by Phillips, and how the Association was instituted and nurtured, we have previously described.

York was chosen as the most central city of the three kingdoms, and it possesses other qualifications as a place of meeting. Many considerable towns are comparatively near to it, and it affords admirable accommodation for the sectional meetings. No less than 2,544 members and associates have attended the meeting which has just concluded, and of these nearly half were associates, and more than 500 were ladies. It compares favourably with the last two meetings in point of numbers—Sheffield, 1,404; Swansea, 915; but, in 1878, the Dublin meeting was attended by 2,615; and, in 1863, no less than 3,335 persons were present at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The moneys received for membership and associateship are devoted to the furtherance of scientific objects; and, while only £20 was thus granted in 1834, nearly £2,000 was paid out for scientific purposes in 1868. Many of the valuable Reports which appear from time to time in the *Transactions* of this Association are the outcome of this fund. It has been urged that, as the Government now grant £5,000 annually for the furtherance of scientific research, the main *raison d'être* of the British Association fund has disappeared; but we venture to think that there is some good work still waiting to be done by it.

Although during the week we have had the attractions of the Minster and many objects of antiquarian interest, together with the usual *soirées*, garden parties, evening lectures, visits to manufactories, and so on, the sectional meetings have been uncommonly well attended, and the addresses and papers listened to with unflagging interest. More than 300 of the most notable men of science in the kingdom were connected with the various sections either as vice-presidents or as members of committee; and former presidents of the Association have this year presided over the sections.

Sir William Thomson's address to the Physical and Mathematical section discussed the sources of energy in Nature available to man. He showed that these may be divided into five heads—tides, food, fuel, wind, and rain—and he discussed each one separately. The great cost of dock construction renders the application of tides prohibitory. Wind is, however, more hopeful; and, now that we have Faure's accumulators, what we want as convenient sources of power are cheap windmills. Rain is out of the question. A tank which would contain water furnished by our annual rain-fall sufficient by its fall to produce a continuous supply of one horse-power would require to be raised 320 feet above the earth, and to have an area of more than 3,000 square yards.

"We may or we may not look forward hopefully to the time when windmills will again 'lend revolving animation' to a dull, flat country; but we certainly need not be afraid that the scene will be marred by forests of iron columns, taking the place of natural trees, and gigantic tanks overshadowing the fields and blackening the horizon."

The generation of electricity by utilising the Niagara Falls was then discussed, the loss due to resistance, and the ultimate application of the force "at the civilised end" of the con-

ducting wire. Afterwards a paper was read by Prof. Balfour Stewart on the existence of an intramercurial planet, which was supported by certain sun-spot inequalities. Dr. Huggins described the photographic appearance of the comet which was recently visible, and asserted the presence in the cometary matter of carbon, hydrogen, and probably nitrogen. Mr. Siemens gave an account of some curious experiments on the ripening of fruits by electric light, which was found to have effects on plant growth similar to those of sunlight.

Electricity was the prominent subject of the Physical section this year: Sir W. Thomson fully discussed the Faure accumulator on the second day of meeting; Mr. Preece read a paper on the application of electricity to the detection of bullets in wounds; and Prof. Silvanus Thompson one on electric conductivity. The section did not meet on Saturday.

The Report on meteoric dust was presented on Monday. The committee was appointed last year at Swansea at the suggestion of Sir William Thomson, and its object was to collect evidence from all sources as to the occurrence and nature of the fine dust which from time to time falls upon large tracts of country. According to some observers, this is terrestrial dust raised into the air by an ascending cyclone, carried along horizontally, and brought down to the earth again by a descending cyclone. Tacchini has clearly proved that the brown dust which not infrequently falls in Sicily, and is sometimes carried as far as Northern Italy, is dust of the Sahara transported under certain well-defined atmospheric conditions. On the other hand, from the fact of this dust having been found upon vast snowy wastes far from a desert, it has been believed by many to be of extra-terrestrial origin; and it is curious that it often contains metallic iron and nickel, both of which substances are found in meteoric bodies. Sir William Thomson suggested Canada as a very suitable locality for collecting the dust, on account of its great expanses of snow. He further stated that he considered it not improbable that the whole fabric of the earth had been built up of meteorites, and that hence it was most important to ascertain whether the work of building up was still going on, and, if so, to what extent. He also reverted to the idea which he originated a few years ago that it is quite conceivable that the germs of plant-life might have been brought to the earth by a meteorite. We cannot but think, however, that, if admitted to be conceivable, this speculation is to the last degree improbable, because the seeds would first be submitted to the intense cold of interstellar space, and afterwards to the heat developed by the friction of the meteorite with the atmosphere of the earth.

A paper which excited much interest was read in the Chemical section by Prof. Dewar, "On the Alleged Decomposition of the Elements." From certain changes which the spectra of the so-called elements undergo when submitted to different conditions of temperature, Mr. Norman Lockyer has inferred that many of these bodies are really compounds. Prof. Dewar has examined this evidence, and considers that it is insufficient, and unsupported by chemical analysis. Prof. Cooke concurred in this opinion, so that the question remains quite open for the present.

Among the Reports read in the Geological section was one by Mr. C. E. De Rance on the circulation of underground waters. It is obvious that if the annual rainfall is known, and the extent to which any given strata absorb water, and the area of such strata, the amount of water circulating beneath it can be estimated; and it was thus calculated that beneath the Permian, Triassic, and Oolitic strata of England enough water circulates for the supply of 100,000,000 of people. The rain which falls

upon the earth disappears in three ways:—a portion of it is evaporated into the air again; a portion runs off the surface to a lower level, forming rivers and lakes; and a portion sinks into the soil. A somewhat complex paper in the same section, by Mr. Wethered, discussed the formation of coal, and combated some of the views held in regard to it. According to the author, the vegetation of the period—*Lepidodendra*, *Sigillaria*, *Calamites*, &c.—grew on the land; and, as the latter sank and the waters encroached, the land vegetation disappeared, the ground became swampy, and a vegetation of reeds, mosses, and dense marsh-plants sprang up. To the decay of this latter vegetation under pressure, he attributed the formation of coal, rather than to *Lepidodendra* and larger plants.

Section A. has this year, for the first time, been divided into a physical and a mathematical branch. The latter has been in a very vigorous condition, and no less than twenty-two papers were set down for the first day of meeting. A number of very eminent mathematicians have been present at the Association—Messrs. Spottiswoode, Cayley, Stokes, Ball, Glaisher, Halphen, Genese, Sturm, William Thompson, and a Greek mathematician studying in Paris, Cyparissos Stephanos by name, among the number.

Prof. Williamson's address to the Chemical section related to the growth of the atomic theory, which was fully discussed in reference to the most recent developments. The force of chemical combination was defined as a function of atomic motion, and the relative velocities of certain atomic interchanges was stated to afford a measure of the amount of chemical action taking place between two substances. Papers were read on the chemical action between solids, the hot springs of New Zealand, the fluid density of metals, and the occlusion of gaseous matter by fused silicates at high temperatures. The latter is of particular interest as bearing upon volcanic action. It is well known that enormous volumes of vaporous matter, mainly steam, are emitted from molten lava; this undoubtedly exists shut up in the lava under high pressure, and is released when the lava rises to the surface.

In the Geological section, Prof. Ramsay, the late president of the Association, after sketching the rise of the Geological Society, traced the connexion of the Association with the great geologists of half-a-century ago, and with the geological history of the time. He alluded specially to the carrying out of extensive geological surveys in this and other countries. Papers were read by Prof. Hull on the Laurentian beds, by Mr. Hunt on Channel dredging, and by Prof. Prestwich on the causes of volcanic action. In the latter paper, the author fully discussed the influence of water on volcanic action, and finally arrived at the following conclusions:—The first cause of volcanic action is due to the contraction of the earth's crust, which, in consequence of the pressure which it produces, causes lava to extrude through orifices and fissures; secondly, the extruded lava, when it comes into contact with the water stored up in cavities and crevices in the volcano, causes the production of high-pressure steam, resulting in detonations and explosions. This is followed by the influx of water from surrounding strata into the volcano; and, lastly, when these subterranean masses of water are expelled as steam, sea-water flows in to restore the equilibrium. Prof. Sollas also contributed a paper bearing on the same subject, on the connexion between the intrusion of volcanic rock and volcanic eruptions.

In the Biological section, Prof. Owen, the president, gave a history of the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington, which

will be read with interest by those who have followed the discussion of the subject in the House of Commons. In the increasingly popular department of anthropology Prof. W. H. Flower, after alluding to Mr. E. B. Tylor's recent work on the subject, the first published in English with that title, gave a succinct account of the recent advances in the science, and particularly of the labours of the anthropometric committee, the Report of which was afterwards read. The Viking ship discovered in a mound at Sandefjord, in Norway, in 1880, was minutely described Mr. G. Harris Stone; and Gen. Pitt-Rivers read papers on the entrenchments of the Yorkshire Wolds and on the Nile Valley.

In the Geographical section the communications were, as usual, of general interest, and the commodious building allotted to the section was well filled. The president, Sir J. D. Hooker, gave an address on geographical distribution; and papers were read on the equipment of exploring expeditions, the geography of Palestine, and maritime research. Sir Richard Temple gave a lengthy account of the progress of geography in Asia during the last fifty years. The opening addresses of the remaining sections—Economic Science and Statistics, and Mechanical Science—the former by Mr. Grant Duff and the latter by Sir William Armstrong, presented a luminous treatment of the most prominent questions of the hour connected with these sciences.

The interest of the meetings was well sustained on Tuesday—the last day of meeting in the case of several sections. Mr. G. H. Darwin read the lengthy Report of the committee appointed for the measurement of the lunar disturbance of gravity; Mr. G. J. Symons gave an account of an interesting series of experiments on the rainfall on the summit of York Minster and at its base; and Mr. Brearey described his most recent experiments on artificial flight. The president of the Chemical section discussed the present condition of chemical nomenclature; and Sir John Lubbock read a long paper on the habits of bees, which led to a good deal of discussion.

On Wednesday, the sections of Biology, Geography, and Economic Science and Statistics did not meet; but, although only a few possible hours remained for the purpose, there were nineteen papers set down for reading in the Physical section, twelve in the Chemical, ten in the Geological, and seven in the Mechanical section.

Although we must not expect that much original work will ever make its appearance through the medium of the British Association, it cannot be denied that knowledge of such work is widely spread by its means. During the last week more than 300 papers or reports have been read; and all the most prominent scientific and technical questions of the day have been completely discussed, and many theories thoroughly sifted and examined.

The meeting will be held next year at Southampton, and in 1883 at Oxford. £1,300 has been granted from the funds of the Association for purposes of research and for committees.

Among the first members of the British Association we find the names of John Dalton, Davies Gilbert, William Smith, and William Hutton. They lived in our fathers' time, yet such has been the rapid advance of the sciences that their ideas seem to us most antiquated. The echo of their voices comes as a muffled sound which has almost died away. Scarce more ancient do we deem Galileo, and Descartes, and Mersennus. Our founders connect the science of the last century with that of the present; some of them saw the discovery of oxygen; the destruction of the oldest physical theory which the world has known—the doctrine of four elements; the discovery of voltaic electricity; and the brilliant researches of Davy.

The times have changed, but we have not changed with them. We try to discover the causes of things by the same methods of thought and of action which they employed; and our attitude is not that of high-priests striving to enter into the holy of holies, but of children picking up pebbles on the shore of a boundless and unexplored ocean. G. F. RODWELL.

OBITUARY.

PROF. DOWSON.

THE death of Prof. John Dowson, at the age of sixty-one, will be regretted by all who know how to value solid learning and honest work. He was not an Orientalist of the very first rank, for he lacked the linguistic instinct and genius for interpretation which belong to the highest scholarship; but whatever he did was marked by thoroughness and patient accuracy, and in his proper sphere it will be difficult to find a worthy successor.

It was under Edwin Norris, whom he assisted for some years in his work at the Royal Asiatic Society, that John Dowson's talent for Eastern languages was first developed, and his career as an Orientalist definitely marked out. Subsequently, as a tutor at Haileybury, and then as Professor of Hindustani at the Staff College, Sandhurst, he justified the expectations which were entertained of his powers as a teacher of the languages of India. He held the professorship at the Staff College till within a few years of his death, and in connexion with his work there he issued two valuable aids to the student. The first was a translation of the *Ikhwanu-s-Safa*, and the second a *Grammar of the Urdu or Hindustani Language*, published by Messrs. Trübner in 1869 and 1872 respectively. The former is not the whole Arabic philosophical cyclopaedia of the "Brotherhood of Purity," but only that one out of their fifty treatises which has become a favourite Indian reading-book in its Hindustani translation, and which Prof. Dieterici has made popular in Germany under the title of *Thier und Mensch*. Prof. Dowson treats the book merely from the scholastic point of view, and does not enter into the interesting questions connected with the "Brotherhood" and their theories of reform. In this limited field, as a teaching book, his translation is serviceable and accurate, and has smoothed the way of the student considerably. His Urdu Grammar is certainly the best in existence. Written simply as a student's manual, it is clear and well arranged, and has deservedly won a large measure of popularity.

The work, however, on which Prof. Dowson's title to fame will mainly rest is his *History of India as told by its own Historians*, edited from the papers of Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B. These eight substantial volumes, which must have demanded a vast amount of labour and research, for the first time lay the solid foundations of a detailed History of India during the Moham-medan period—a work which has never yet been satisfactorily written, and can only be attempted with any chance of success by the help of the materials which Prof. Dowson has brought together. Another useful compilation is his *Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology and Religion, Geography, History, and Literature*, which he contributed to Trübner's "Oriental Series" in 1879. Such a work is in its essence tentative and temporary; but it is none the less a real gain to the student of Ancient India; and its accuracy and wide reach must give it a value which the progress of Oriental research can never render entirely obsolete. Prof. Dowson's contributions to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* are distinguished by the same sterling qualities as his larger works. In the latter he published, in 1850, a translation from the Per-

sian—on the route from Kashmir to Yarkand; in 1863, 1865, 1871, and 1875, papers on various Indian inscriptions, on which his judgment was highly esteemed; and this year an interesting essay on the *Invention of the Indian Alphabet*, for which he claimed a Hindu origin, against the opinion of most scholars, but nevertheless with some plausibility. The researches, however, of M. Terrien de la Couperie do not by any means favour Prof. Dowson's views.

The severe labour of the History of India and his professorial duties never hindered Prof. Dowson from the exercise of that generosity which is not too common among scholars. He was ever ready to place all the results of his learning at the service of anyone who asked his aid; and even in his professional capacity his teaching was often given without thought of reward.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE September number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* opens with Col. C. E. Stewart's paper on the country of the Tekke Turkomans and neighbouring region, which is of considerable interest at the present time, especially as it is accompanied by a large-scale map of a vast extent of country to the east and south-east of the Caspian Sea. This map gives the results not only of Col. Stewart's surveys, but also of those of Major Napier and the Russian topographers, and is one of the best published by the Royal Geographical Society for some time. Dr. Southon, who is now stationed at Mirambo's capital in East Central Africa, contributes notes of his journey through Northern Ugogo. There is also a good account of the recent journey of Messrs. Crudington and Bentley to Stanley Pool, which was referred to in our last issue. As a matter of course, prominence is given in the geographical notes to the journey of Dr. Matteucci and Lieut. Massari across Africa from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Guinea. Some account is afterwards furnished of information regarding Usagara from a recent report by Capt. Bloyet, the founder of the French station at Mkondoa, or rather Kwâ-Mgungu, in East Africa. A note on the Chinese province of Yunnan is of interest from the point of view of commercial geography, which is too much neglected in this country. Under the head of "Correspondence" Mr. William H. Dall, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, furnishes some valuable notes on the Chukches and their neighbours in the North-eastern extremity of Siberia.

THE Rev. Dr. Hannington left England last week to reinforce the mission station at Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa. Dr. Laws, who is in charge of the mission, has just sent home news of the founding of a new station at Bandawe.

THE Church Missionary Society have received letters from Uganda down to April 10. The Rev. P. O'Flaherty and Mr. C. Stokes, with the three Waganda chiefs who visited this country rather more than a year ago, reached Rubaga on March 18, and were received very warmly by King Mtesa, who has sent a letter to the Queen respecting them. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Pearson then left Uganda for the southern side of the lake.

DR. BAYOL, whose expedition to the Futa Jallon highlands, in West Africa, we have before referred to, has succeeded in reaching Timbo, which he left again on July 20 for the Senegal. A commercial expedition under M. Gaboriaud is also on its way to Timbo, and by last advices had reached the sources of the Gambia.

MARQUIS TSENG, the Chinese Minister to England, France, and Russia, is said to have asked the Imperial Geographical Society at St.

Petersburg to have prepared for him a map, to be drawn on blue satin, of the Kulja territory, as defined by the recently ratified treaty with China. The map is to be sent to Peking to be submitted to the Emperor.

AN expedition was despatched to the Gran Chaco on July 15 by the Government of the Argentine Republic. The party will follow the banks of the Rio Vermejo, a tributary of the Paraguay, and advance as near its sources as possible. They will investigate the fauna and flora of the neighbouring region, and make careful observations on its climate, with a view, no doubt, to eventual colonisation.

LIEUT. BOVE, of the Italian Navy, who accompanied Prof. Nordenskjöld in the *Vega*, left for Buenos Ayres last week on an expedition to Southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, where he will join the Argentine Minister of the Interior. The object of his journey is, we believe, to establish a meteorological station in connexion with the proposed Italian Antarctic expedition.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE will open the next session of the Philological Society with a paper, lasting two evenings, on "The Simple Sounds of the Living Slavonic Language compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues."

PROF. PAUL MEYER has returned to Paris, after a short tour in England seeing Old-French MSS. at the British Museum, Bodleian, and Sir Thomas Phillipps's Library at Cheltenham, and staying a few days in North Wales.

MISS LEE wishes us to state that another pupil of the late Prof. Benfey, Mr. John Bury, is working at the englishing of the *Mahābhārata* with her. Each of them hopes to do half the translation of the entire work.

DR. RICHARD MORRIS has englished for the Chaucer Society's "Originals and Analogues of *The Canterbury Tales*," part of the *Vedabbhāṭaka*, containing the original story of the double crime in the Pardoner's Tale.

WE hear that Mr. Paley has compiled a short treatise on *The Greek Particles and their Combinations according to Attic Usage*, chiefly for the purpose of encouraging a study of the subject in the upper classes of public schools. The same editor is preparing an edition of the *Troades* of Euripides for the series of "Cambridge Texts with Notes." A second series of his entertaining examples of *Greek Wit* is in the press.

THE Clarendon Press will publish shortly a new edition of the Book of Wisdom, by the Rev. W. J. Deane. The editor's object is, first, to give a fresh recension of the text, with a collation of the principal MSS., especially of the Sinaitic Codex, which was not used by Tischendorf in his latest edition of the Septuagint. The Latin Vulgate and the English Version are added in parallel columns for the purpose of comparison. In the Prolegomena, the course of Greek philosophy is traced, and a rapid sketch of the Jewish Alexandrian school is given, showing the nature of its influence on the language and doctrine of Christianity, and the place which the Book of Wisdom occupies in this phase of religious development. The commentary illustrates the text by reference to Philo, Josephus, the Targums, the New Testament, Alexandrian writers, and the early fathers, and likewise notes the peculiarities in the language of the Latin Vulgate, which in this book is especially interesting.

AMONG the recent publications of Messrs. Köhler, of Breslau, we notice two monographs of some interest to students of Early English.

One is on the oldest Middle-English version of the *Assumptio Mariæ*, by F. Giertz; and the other, by M. Kaluza, on the relations of the Middle-English alliterative poem *William of Palerne* to its French original.

MR. WICKHAM's edition of the *Odes, Epodes*, and *Carmen Saeculare* of Horace will be published almost immediately in a cheaper form for schools by the Clarendon Press.

FINE ART.

KRAUS ON CHRISTIAN ART.

Synchronistische Tabellen zur christlichen Kunstgeschichte. Ein Hilfsbuch für Studierende. Von Dr. Franz Xaver Kraus, o. oe. Professor an der Universität Freiburg. (Freiburg: Herder.)

PROF. KRAUS, of Freiburg University, by his works on ecclesiastical history and Christian archaeology, is justly entitled to take rank with the first archaeologists of Germany. Among German Catholic divines he is second to none in a masterly grasp of the different periods of Christian art, and more especially in extensive knowledge of Christian antiquity.

He has just published a new work, which deserves to be made widely known for many reasons. Through the author's modesty, it is called a text-book for students; but we feel assured that it will prove extremely useful not only to students in the universities, but to every scholar, however profoundly versed in the different periods and schools of art. So far as we are acquainted with the literature of art, a practical work such as the *Tabellen* of our author has not hitherto appeared. Dr. Kraus aims not at bringing fresh results of artistic studies before the public; his object is to enable us to take a view—*quasi uno obtutu*—of Christian art from the first century down to 1880. His principal merit consists in the skilful arrangement of the immense mass of names and dates. I may be allowed to briefly point out the arrangement of the *Tabellen*. Every two pages combined are divided into six columns. They contain—(1) the current number of our era, together with the most prominent events in general culture; (2) architecture; (3) sculpture; (4) painting; (5) industrial arts; (6) literature of art. But our author does not content himself with affording a bare enumeration of names of artists and their works; on the contrary, he develops the inner connexion of every succeeding period of art with its predecessor, and, in a few masterly words, shows the most striking characteristics of every period. I particularly refer to pp. 54 and 60, where he accurately traces the Roman style; and pp. 84, 86, and 110, where the Gothic, Early-English, and Tudor styles are described.

Prof. Kraus's book is deserving of special interest on the part of English students and scholars; there does not exist in England any precious object of art which is not conscientiously registered. We might urge the student's attention to the interesting and learned paragraphs at pp. 231 and 235, treating of English engravers; and at p. 237, of English wood-cutting during the eighteenth century. The *Tabellen* come down to 1880, and are provided with two elaborate registers. May I express the hope that an English

translation of this useful, or rather indispensable, book will be brought out ere long?

ALFONSUS BELLESHEIM.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. With Pictures in Words by Tom Taylor. (Routledge.) During the nineteen years which have elapsed since these pictures were first published there has been so much progress in art processes, and so many changes in art fashions, that it says not a little for the inherent beauty of Mr. Birket Foster's designs and the skill of Messrs. Dalziel's wood-cutting that there is nothing in this volume which appears ill done or old-fashioned. There are few artists who have been so long and so continuously before the public as Mr. Birket Foster, and none, we think, who has produced such a number of designs without in any degree wearying the public. To say that he has no mannerism, or that his range is unlimited, would be to say of him what could not be said with truth about any artist, but his manner is never stale, and his variety is great within his range. In many of these pictures Mr. Foster has, for instance, introduced ducks in his foreground, but they are never the same ducks; his bramble-brakes and his old elms are among his specialties, but no two are alike; and his figures, though they appear familiar, are never repeated. It is the same with his composition, which, though always governed by an amenity peculiar to the artist, is as various as nature itself. It is the sweetness of English country scenery, the charm of pastoral peace, the rest that lingers by the silent pool, the delightful idleness of the farm-yard, the unanxious labour of the peasant—in short, the beauty and quiet of country life—that inspires his pencil. Herein lies at least one part of the secret of his long and deserved popularity; he draws what we all like to see as we are accustomed to see it. He makes us share his pleasures in shady lanes and open field, in trim cottage and rickety barn, in ducks and children, cows and sheep. His work is a holiday to us, whether he takes us to France, as he did so delightfully but a year or two ago, or whether he only takes a house in the country for us, as in this charming volume.

THE reproductions from studies in black and white by the late Henry Dawson, to which we called attention last week as on view at Messrs. Deighton's, at Charing Cross, are five in number, and the same size as the originals, the largest being only eight inches long. They comprise *A Study of Distant Mountains*, *A Mountain Ravine*, *A Composition with Ruined Castle*, *A Study of a Sky*, and *A Wooded Pathway*. The materials employed in these poetical little studies were nothing but the snuff and grease of a tallow candle, with black and white chalk for the skies, and the effect in each case is rich and luminous. Those familiar with Turner's designs will not fail to see that Henry Dawson was a student of his noble work, and one who followed him frankly (as Thackeray followed Fielding) without loss of his own individuality. Such small studies as these, executed with rapidity, and with such rough materials, however delicate they may be in light and tone, cannot, of course, be remarkable for minuteness of execution; they are artistic germs, "models" of effects and composition, broad, refined, and glowing, each of which could have been worked out into a grand picture with little, if any, alteration of the general scheme. Whatever the process which has been employed by Mr. Alfred Dawson in reproducing his father's sketches, there can be but one opinion about the success and beauty of the result; not only the

spirit, but the very touch, of the originals is evidently preserved with exact fidelity.

WE have received from Herr E. A. Seemann, of Leipzig, the ninth part of Woltmann and Woermann's *History of Painting*. In this part is begun the history of German painting in the first half of the sixteenth century; and Dürer's life and works are treated in a thoroughly scientific manner, the results of the latest knowledge on the subject being stated and authorities strictly quoted. There is an excellent account also of the "Little Masters," especially of the Behams, whose works receive abundant illustration. The illustrations, indeed, through all this *History* are so abundant and, on the whole, so good that readers run little risk of being wearied by long descriptions of works they have not seen and are unable to realise. We reserve speaking of this *History of Painting* more fully until it is completed. Meanwhile, however, we would commend it not only for its German exhaustiveness, but also for a quality which is not generally to be found in German works of the kind—its clear and concise style.

THE chief article in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* this month is a sketch of the life of the late M. Mariette by Arthur Rhoné, who describes the numerous discoveries made by Mariette in Egypt during the last thirty years. It seems almost incredible, when these are summed up, that they should all be due to the scientific enthusiasm of one man; yet it was undoubtedly Mariette who shook the apathy with which a nation, engrossed in its material wants, regarded all questions of purely intellectual interest, and opened the way for effectual research by forcing Egypt to guard her ancient monuments from spoliation, and to organise a system for the preservation of her antiquities, which had before been carried off by whomsoever might be the fortunate finder. As the creator of the museum at Bouak, Mariette-Pasha will be long remembered as having been the first to awaken Egypt to a scientific interest in the records of its vast past; and whatever discoveries may be yet to be made, they will have been furthered by his wonderfully successful labours. The other articles of the number deal mostly with exhibitions and collections, with the exception of a short note by M. Charles Ephrussi on the supposed connexion between Dürer's three well-known engravings, the *Melencolia*, the *Knight, Death, and Devil*, and the *St. Jerome in his Chamber*. It has often been surmised that the *Melencolia* was the first of a series intended by Dürer to illustrate the Four Temperaments, a favourite subject of art in his time; and various ingenious theorists have endeavoured to show that the other two plates may have carried out this idea. But, in spite of Prof. Thausing's clever advocacy, the "hypothesis of the Temperaments," as it may be called, is found to rest, when examined, on no other basis than pure imagination and the similarity in size of the three engravings. It scarcely needed that M. Ephrussi should combat it seriously, but such is the fascination of Dürer's enigmas that no one can help seeking to solve them. M. Ephrussi, in his turn, is, of course, ready with an interpretation.

MICHELANGELO'S "ENTOMBMENT OF OUR SAVIOUR" IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE picture traditionally bearing this title has been criticised by Mr. J. C. Robinson in a letter, contributed to the *Times* of September 1, which has everywhere excited much interest.

Mr. Robinson argues that it must for the future be accepted as the work of Baccio Bandinelli, the sculptor, rival and enemy of Michelangelo,

who, as Vasari informs us, at one period attempted also to paint pictures. The following quotation from Vasari agrees both with the composition and with the unfinished state of the picture in the National Gallery:—

"About this time (1526) Baccio Bandinelli had undertaken to paint a large panel picture for the church of Cestello, and he made a very fine cartoon for it, the subject representing the dead Christ with the Marys around him and Nicodemus with other figures; but he did not paint the picture, for the reason hereafter stated (. . . dentrovi Cristo morto e le Marie intorno e Nicodemus con altre figure; ma la tavola non dipinse . . .)

"Certain it was that, although Baccio's designs were most beautiful, his colouring and mode of painting were bad and spiritless. For this reason he resolved no longer to execute his pictures with his own hand, and he took to himself a young man who handled the colours very cleverly, named Agnolo, brother of the eminent painter Francia Bigio, who had died a few years before, and to this Agnolo Baccio committed the execution of the Cestello picture; but it was left unfinished, and the cause was the disturbance of all affairs which ensued in the year 1527," &c.

The *Entombment* in the National Gallery is executed in oil colours, whereas Michelangelo is known to have had, in his later years, a great dislike to this vehicle of colouring. Still greater weight attaches to Mr. Robinson's statement that his intimate acquaintance with Bandinelli's drawings is the principal ground of his conviction that the picture is by the hand of that master.

The whole of these arguments put forth by one of the best-known connoisseurs in the country will generally be accepted as conclusive. Yet there appear to me to remain some questions of detail still unanswered.

But, before stating them here, I think it advisable to give a translation of Dr. G. Frizzoni's criticisms about the picture in question, the more so as I fully agree with Mr. Robinson's general appreciation of this gentleman's authoritative knowledge of Italian art. His essays entitled "*L'Arte italiana nella Galleria Nazionale di Londra*," which originally appeared in the *Archivio Storico italiano*, were republished last year in a privately printed pamphlet. Dr. Frizzoni says:—

"The *Entombment*, a composition of seven figures, nearly life-size, is painted on panel, but left unfinished. Some consider it to be a doubtful picture; others take it for a valuable and doubtless original work of Buonarroti's. Although the composition appears to me to be not in the least attractive nor even successful (and for this very reason the picture might have been left unfinished), yet I cannot but consider it to be an original, and moreover a specially interesting one, and worthy of being looked at closely by those who wish to study the master in the numerous characteristic features of his style. In my opinion it is an early work of his; and this becomes evident, especially from the purity and delicacy in the features of one of the Marys, standing on the right side, in which, if I am not mistaken, the pure types of his first master, Domenico Ghirlandajo, are much more perceptible than Buonarroti's own grand style. In other parts, however, the sculptural manner of modelling peculiar to him is not less noticeable—in the muscles, sturdy as usual, and in the prominent rendering of the skeleton. In this respect the *Entombment* appears to me to have a close and decided resemblance with his fine *Tondo* in the Tribuna at the Uffizi Palace, and also with the fresco paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, which are known to represent his early manner. In all these works there prevails the same severity and depth of expression, the same eccentric disregard of charm and beauty, which is the spontaneous expression of the artist's stern and independent mind, despising all aesthetic exigencies, even trespassing against the rules of proportion and the intended equilibrium of the composition, by which works of art gain at first sight the admiration of the spectator."

Dr. Frizzoni, who, I believe, examined the picture very carefully, was not inclined to give up its authenticity; but his defence of Michelangelo's authorship will perhaps, after Mr. Robinson's discovery, not be accepted everywhere as conclusive, although it must be admitted to contain a very valuable analysis of the style.

But, before we accept Mr. Robinson's identification of the picture with the Cestello picture drawn by Bandinelli and painted by Agnolo Bigio, the following question of considerable importance arises—viz., whether there is any affinity between the colouring in the *Entombment* and in known paintings by the hand of Bandinelli's companion, Agnolo. Authenticated paintings by Agnolo are, unfortunately, not at hand. But Vasari is certainly right in saying that Agnolo was taught painting by his elder brother, Francia Bigio; and, as Agnolo is scarcely to be considered as an independent artist, we may fairly assume that his attainments in colouring remained within the limits of his brother's style, which is well known from numerous works to have been formed upon the principles of Andrea del Sarto, the greatest colourist among the Florentine artists. A genuine picture by Francia Bigio happens to hang just opposite the *Entombment* in Room XV. at the National Gallery; and, in comparing one with the other, it is hardly possible to detect any points which might justify Mr. Robinson's conclusion. Bandinelli's *Entombment* was certainly executed during the years 1526 and 1527, as we have already seen. It seems to me most difficult to admit that, at so advanced a date, the very primitive colouring, so conspicuous in the disputed picture, should have been adopted by a painter who must have professed the most advanced colouristic principles ever adopted in Florentine art. If, on the other hand, the picture is really an early work of Michelangelo's, as I am still inclined to maintain with Dr. Frizzoni, there will be no difficulty whatever in this respect. The rather striking coincidence of the passage quoted from Vasari's *Life of Bandinelli* with the subject of the picture may possibly find a satisfactory explanation in the undoubted fact that this very subject is met with in numerous pictures of the time; although it must be admitted that this is perhaps the only one which has come down to us in an unfinished state.

According to Mr. Robinson, the picture in the National Gallery "is conceived and executed in a grand and imposing manner, and even the physical and physiognomic types of Michelangelo appear to be, to some extent, reproduced in it." Yet we are also told that "it is impossible not to recognise in every part of this fine composition the style of design and personal peculiarities of Bandinelli, rather than those of Michelangelo." There is, I admit, some similarity between the general arrangements of the drapery in the picture and that in some drawings of his—for instance, in the British Museum, where, among others, a complete sketch-book of Bandinelli is preserved. Among the drawings by Michelangelo in the National collection, there are none which can be ascribed to his early period. But whoever wishes to form for himself an independent opinion about the disputed picture should not omit, as Dr. Frizzoni has already suggested, to enter into a close comparison of the *Entombment* with Michelangelo's *Tondo* in the Uffizi, which has often been reproduced successfully in photography.

It is of course scarcely possible for me to explain in words, without the help of accompanying illustrations, what I consider to be Michelangelo's peculiar manner of drawing, which appears to me obvious in the *Entombment* in the National Gallery. And I dare not hope to

influence the opinions of those who have no sympathy with the systematic study of individual styles, which is still commonly considered to be a field for caprice rather than a reliable basis of knowledge.

J. P. RICHTER.

THE ART EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW.

THE Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts has just opened its second exhibition of works in black and white, to which has been added—as its last exhibition was supplemented by a series of paintings by Bough and Chalmers—a collection of water-colours by the members of the Scottish Society of Painters in Water-Colour. A valuable feature of the exhibition is the richness and extent of the drawings contributed by French, Dutch, German, and American artists; certainly so large and typical a display of Continental, and especially of Dutch, monochrome designs has not previously been brought together in Scotland, probably not in Great Britain. Among the works that come from Holland is a large and powerful cottage interior by Artz, a drawing for the oil picture which figured in last year's Salon. Israels has several subjects full of the pensiveness which is the characteristic note of his art; and Mauve shows a crayon drawing of a reclining shepherd in which the colouring of the artist is cleverly suggested. Among Belgian contributors, P. Oyens has an excellently modelled female bust; D. Oyens shows a figure of a smoker singularly original and artistic in its arrangement of light and shade; while Arthur Wasse, of Munich, sends a figure of a young monk bold and powerful in drawing, if somewhat melodramatic in attitude and expression.

Among the finest of the examples by French draughtsmen is a crayon series by Lhermitte. His *Marché aux Fleurs de St.-Sulpice* is admirable in its expression of sunlight flickering through foliage, and for the vivacity with which the crowd is sketched. In the *Cours Philosophique à la Sorbonne*, shown at the Dudley Gallery, and reproduced in *L'Art*, we have excellently seized character in the heads of the varied audience. A still finer design is *Les Glaneuses*, which has much of the feeling which characterised Millet's scenes of rustic labour in the forms of the peasants bending in the fields beneath a wind-swept sky. Among French masters of pure landscape, Allongé contributes some of the strongest work. His *Un Torrent à Avalon*, with its poplars and quiet water, is a most typical bit of French landscape. Dornois, Karl Robert, and Dien treat rustic scenery with a facility little known in this country; and P. L. L. Vauthier's *Place de la Préfecture à Quimper* is an example of most suggestive draughtsmanship of architectural detail.

Among the works of British artists is Sir F. Leighton's delicate and tender study of lemon branches. E. J. Poynter has sketches for his *Nausicaa*, and a singularly spirited battle-scene of *Montagues and Capulets*. W. J. Macgregor shows a large and impressive evening view of *Nairn*, with the dark forms of fishing-boats shadowed in the water, which still reflects the last brilliance of the sky; and David Murray takes a foremost place among local artists with a delicately felt flat sketch of country entitled *Haymaking in the Fens*. From America come twenty-two drawings and etchings contributed by members of the Salmagundi Sketch Club, which are interesting as specimens of a style of art which has recently become familiar to the British public through the excellent wood-cuts of *Scribner* and *Harper*. Little *Grandmother's Pet*, by N. Sarony, is a charming study of quaint child-life—a little girl, prim and mob-capped, like the children of Sir Joshua.

In the department devoted to prints are examples of nearly every modern etcher of note

—indeed, the only two prominent names that we miss from the catalogue are those of Legros and Whistler.

The Scottish Society of Water-Colour Painters, which has added its works to the exhibition of the Institute, now numbers forty members, and has held three previous exhibitions. The present is probably an advance on those of former years; but—with indeed notable exceptions—it shows traces of that undue garishness of colour which distinguishes Scottish water-colour art from English, and still more from French and Dutch. Among the works which are in fullest sympathy with what is best in Continental methods are the contributions of R. W. Allan. His *Funeral of Carlyle at Ecclefechan*, with its dreary procession winding through the snow and watched by a knot of villagers, is one of the most impressive subjects in the rooms. From R. Herdman, R.S.A., comes a varied and admirable selection of landscape and figure pictures; and Hugh Cameron, R.S.A., Colin Hunter, Wm. M'Taggart, R.S.A., and David Murray contribute excellent work.

J. M. GRAY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Armstrong will succeed Mr. Poynter, R.A., as Art Director at South Kensington; and Mr. Sparkes (now Head-master) as Principal of the National Art Training School. Mr. Poynter has, however, consented to continue his connexion with the Education Department as Visitor of the Training School.

It is settled that the next annual exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers will be held in London next March, and not in New York, as some American papers have announced.

MR. WEDMORE delivered an address on Tuesday last, in the main hall of the Cardiff Fine Art Exhibition, on "Turner and his *Liber Studiorum*," the Dean of Llandaff (Master of the Temple) occupying the chair.

MR. ALDERMAN SAMUELSON has just purchased for the Corporation of Liverpool Mr. D. G. Rossetti's *Dante's Dream*. The picture embodies the dream of Dante on the day of the death of Beatrice Portinari. The chamber of dreams is depicted through a mystic atmosphere. The treatment throughout is full of symbol, and everywhere a sensible effect, as of trance, is preserved. The picture is mainly distinguished by the qualities of its style, which are of the highest order. The colour is at once sombre and brilliant. It is rarely indeed that a corporate body exhibits so much art-feeling and art-enterprise as are displayed in the purchase of this work by the municipality of Liverpool. The picture will no doubt long remain a prominent attraction in the local permanent collection.

WE learn from the *Etcher* that the diploma etchings which have determined the election of the seventy fellows of which this society at present consists will shortly be on view at the South Kensington Museum until such time as the society shall have obtained a permanent gallery of its own. We may remark that the subject of M. Edouard Rischgitz's fine study in the current number of the *Etcher*, entitled "Partridges at Sunrise," ought unmistakably to be "Grouse."

AFTER the close of the Woollen Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in October, it is proposed to hold an international exhibition in black and white of etchings, engravings, wood-cuts, &c., which will extend over several months.

THE following are other items of news about an art which is yearly increasing in popularity:—Mr. C. P. Slocombe has just finished a plate after Mr. Boughton's *Hester Prynne*; Mr. L. J.

Steele is engaged upon Mr. Marcus Stone's *The Foundling*; and Mr. John Park upon Mr. Macallum's *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep*, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880. The two latter will be published by Mr. Dunthorne.

THE art of etching, which has long been neglected in Germany, now shows signs of rising steadily in public favour in that country also. During the past summer a collection of work by English etchers has been favourably received in a Berlin gallery. The etching of Cologne Cathedral by B. Mannfeld, to which we referred some weeks ago, has received unanimous approval from art critics. And we now read in the German papers that special schools for etching have been founded at the historic centres of Dusseldorf and Weimar. At the latter place, Prof. Willem Linnig, from Belgium, is the leader of the movement, in which Prof. Hagen, Arndt, von Schennis, Baron von Gleichen-Russwurm, Brendel, and other well-known painters are taking a prominent part.

AN archaeological find, which may prove to be of considerable importance, is reported to have been made recently at Hampton Wick. When digging the foundations of a house, the workmen came upon a number of earthen vessels, about two feet below the surface. Most of these were broken, but one was saved in perfect condition. They are evidently hand-moulded and sun-dried, and contained charred bones. No doubt they are cinerary urns; but no other remains have been found by which to conjecture their date or the people by whom they were made.

ALL those who know Bologna know that the *façade* of its principal church, St. Petronio, is unfinished. For several years a wish has been growing up that it might be worthily completed; and on May 29 last a large and influential meeting of citizens was held, thanks to the energy and perseverance of a young architect, Signor Giuseppe Ceri, to consider the plans and estimates which he had to lay before them. The Bolognese are proverbially attached to and proud of their city and its monuments, and the meeting represented every class of society and every shade of political opinion; and for this, as well as for its unanimity, it may be regarded as noteworthy. An acting committee of seven was elected, which included the Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna and Count Aurelio Saffi, the eminent patriot and liberal, who spent so many years of exile in England. Of course Signor Ceri is also on the committee; and the brilliant success of this first decided movement is greatly owing to him, for he has devoted himself for many years to this object, and has declared that, whichever design for the *façade* may be chosen, it shall receive his loyal co-operation and support. What is sought is to follow as closely as possible the design already begun on the lower part of the *façade* by the original builders. It is proposed to collect the sum necessary (under £50,000 sterling) by small subscriptions throughout the province of Bologna, one of the most public-spirited in Italy; we think, however, that the scheme, and the spirit in which it is conceived, will not fail to appeal successfully to English lovers of Italy and of her beautiful edifices.

THE picturesque town of Freiburg, in Switzerland, has lately added to its attractions an art museum created by the munificent legacy of the late Duchess Aldovrandi, better known under her art-name of Marcello. This distinguished lady, a Swiss by birth, has not only left a large number of her own works, both in sculpture and painting, to her native country, but has also bestowed, for the purpose of founding a museum at Freiburg, most of the treasures of her art collection. These include a very fine Velasquez and several good works by old

masters; and, what will perhaps be of more value some day, a large number of paintings, drawings, and studies that had been given her as marks of friendship by some of the most eminent French artists of the present time and immediate past. Among the names cited are those of Delacroix, Rude, Courbet, Carpeaux, Fortuny, Regnault, Boulanger, Hébert, and Clésinger.

THE Royal Museum of Berlin has just received some archaeological treasures, which are believed to be unique of their kind, at least in the Old World. They are sculptured stones from Santa Lucia de Consumalapan, in Guatemala, the excavation of which has occupied the attention of the Prussian Government for the past five years. After the visit of Prof. Bastian to the spot in 1876, Dr. Berendt, one of the first authorities in American archaeology, was commissioned to explore the ruins. But, after a short time, he died from over-exposure; and his place was taken by Herr W. von Bergen, the German consul-general in Guatemala, who has at last succeeded in excavating the sculptures and shipping them to Germany.

THE monument that has been executed by the distinguished French sculptor, M. Barrias, in memory of the defence of St. Quentin in the Franco-German War is to be inaugurated on October 8. The town is represented by M. Barrias as a woman holding a spinning-wheel in one hand, while with the other she sustains a National Guard. A little child by her side plays with the barrel of a gun. The pedestal has two bas-reliefs representing military and civil defence, surmounted by medallions of the two brave defenders of St. Quentin—Gen. Faidherbe and M. Anatole de la Forge.

IN a note in the ACADEMY of August 27 (p. 169), Prof. Gaetano Milanesi, of Florence, was inadvertently spoken of as if dead. We are glad to learn from our esteemed Florence correspondent, Mr. C. Heath Wilson, that the Professor is perfectly well, "and long may he be so."

MUSIC.

THE BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"ORPHEONS" (or choral societies of male voices only), "Fanfares" (brass bands), and "Harmonies" (wood and brass) have been for many years established in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, principally among the working classes. Between thirty and forty of these societies came over during the past week to Brighton to show their musical skill, and to compete for prizes—crowns, medals, wreaths, a gold watch, a silver inkstand, &c.—offered by some of the inhabitants of the town. The opening ceremony of this novel, interesting, and suggestive festival took place in the Dome last Tuesday morning. After the performance of *God Save the Queen*, the *Marseillaise*, and the *Brabançonne*, the Mayor of Brighton, president of the festival, bade a hearty welcome to the various choral and instrumental societies about to take part in the contests, concerts, and *fêtes*. The mayor was accompanied on the platform by the mayoress, the vice-presidents (Mr. Alderman Lamb and Mr. W. Kuhe), the honorary secretary and general director (M. C. de la Grave), and many members of the "Jury des Concours"—Sir J. Benedict, Sir George Elvey, Signor Randegger, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Mr. F. Corder, M. Cressonnois (Chef de Musique de la Gendarmerie), &c. Sir J. Benedict made a capital impromptu speech in French, at the close of which he expressed a hope that the example set by the working classes of France would be emulated by workmen in England.

Immediately after the opening ceremony, the competitions of Harmonies and Fanfares commenced. They had to read a piece at sight, and to

play a piece of their own choosing. The sight-reading trial was held within closed doors, but we were permitted to witness one of these private performances at the Town Hall. The members of the jury sat at a table at one end of the room; the players entered at the opposite end, and ascended a platform. The conductor received from the hands of one of the jury the parts, and handed them to the players; and, after a few minutes, during which they were allowed to glance at the music, the order was given for the piece to be performed. Immediately afterwards, the parts were placed on the table, the players retired, and a fresh band was summoned and dealt with in the same fashion. We heard *Le Montcalm*, an *allegro militaire* by V. Pons, read off by three different societies.

On Wednesday there were the Choral and Harmonie contests. The order of proceedings was the same—viz., to read an exercise and perform pieces of their own choosing. On this day, however, all the contests were public.

Even if space permitted, it would be impossible to give an account of all that took place at these examinations, for the competitions for the various prizes were going on at the same time in the Music and Banqueting Rooms of the Royal Pavilion, the Town Hall, and the Royal Aquarium. Some of the performances at the contests on Wednesday were extremely good, and the crowded rooms showed that the public took great interest in the proceedings.

Two grand concerts were given at the Dome—one on Tuesday evening, the other on Wednesday afternoon. Pieces were performed by selected choral and instrumental societies, and songs were contributed by Mme. Appia (from the Grand Opera, Paris), Mme. Castillon (from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris), and MM. Caron, Villaret, and Anguez (from the Grand Opera, Paris). The excellent singing of the solo vocalists was much appreciated, and most of the *ensemble* music received loud and well-deserved applause. On both occasions the order of programme was greatly altered, and some pieces were omitted. Much allowance, however, should be made on account of the difficulties connected with so great an undertaking. We would also note the non-appearance of M. C. Gounod, President d'honneur du jury, and of M. Saint-Saëns, who was to have appeared as a performer on the organ. A collection, amounting to £50, in aid of the Société La Fête Alais, many of the members of which were killed in the dreadful railway accident near Paris as they were coming to the festival, was made at the Dome concert on Tuesday; and an extra concert in aid of the sufferers, under the direction of Mr. Kuhe, was given on Thursday.

After the Dome performance on Wednesday, all the bands and choral societies formed in procession, and marched, with their trophy-laden banners, and headed by the Brighton fire brigade, from the Dome to the Skating Rink. After a performance there and a very brief interval of rest, they again assembled in the Dome, where, in the presence of the mayor and mayoress, the members of the jury, president, and secretaries, &c., the prizes were distributed.

We regret that we cannot enter into more detail, for really could be said about the instrumental performances, and about the singing of some of the societies, especially with regard to quality of voices, intonation, and shading; but we must be content to give a list of the five societies to whom were awarded the greatest distinctions. They were as follow:—The Harmonie and the Symphonie of Châlons-sur-Marne (conductor, M. Boisson); the Chorale of Le Mans (conductor, M. Jacque); the Fanfare of Chartres (conductor, M. Escudé); the Orchestra of Ixelles, in Belgium (conductor, M. Verbrughen); and the Chorale of Abbeville (conductor, M. Grigny). J. S. SHEDLOCK.

13, Great Marlborough-street.
HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW WORKS.

A VISIT to ABYSSINIA: an

ACCOUNT OF TRAVEL IN MODERN ETHIOPIA. By W. WINSTANLEY, late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. 2 vols., 21s.
"Mr. Winstanley may be congratulated upon having produced a capital record of travels. The narrative is written in a lively and entertaining style, and abounds in capital character-sketches of the men with whom the author was brought into contact."—*Athenaeum*.
"Mr. Winstanley's volumes contain a very considerable quantity of fresh information."—*Academy*.
"A very pleasant and amusing book."—*John Bull*.

LIFE IN WESTERN INDIA. By

Mrs. GUTHRIE, Author of "Through Russia," "My Year in an Indian Fort," &c. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.
"A charming book, remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of the pictures which it sets before us. Mrs. Guthrie has a keen eye for scenery, and can describe what she sees with much vividness. She is a botanist, something of an archaeologist, and has more than an ordinary knowledge of Indian history; and she notes with a keen interest the life and character of the native population."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON, and the SOURCES of the ENGLISH REFORMATION. Edited from the French of ALBERT DU BOY, with Notes, by CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 2 vols., 21s.

CHEAP EDITION of LORD BRACKENBURY. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Barbara's History," &c. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY. 5s., bound and illustrated.

THE NEW NOVELS.

LITTLE FIFINE. By Mrs. MacQUOID, Author of "Yatty," "Beside the River," &c. 3 vols.

TOO FAST to LAST. By John MILLS, Author of "The Old English Gentleman," &c. 3 vols.

IVY: COUSIN and BRIDE. By PERCY GREG, Author of "Errant," &c. 3 vols.
"There are some clever sketches of journalistic life and character in 'Ivy.'—*Academy*.
"A very cleverly imagined story, cleverly told. A more charming heroine than 'Ivy' has rarely been introduced to the world of readers."—*Morning Advertiser*.

WANTED, an HEIR. By C. L. PERKINS, Author of "A Very Opal," &c. 3 vols.

"A pleasant, wholesome, and interesting novel."—*St. James's Gazette*.
"Mrs. Perkins has given us a story with a fresh and unconventional heroine. The novel is exceedingly interesting."—*Academy*.

A MAN'S MISTAKE. By the

AUTHOR OF "ST. OLAVE'S," &c. 3 vols.
"A carefully executed study of provincial life in the well-known style of the author of 'St. Olave's.' The character-painting is admirably done."—*Academy*.
"A Man's Mistake," like the other novels by the same author, is written in a pleasant style."—*Athenaeum*.

RESEDA. By Mrs. Randolph, Author of "Gentiana," &c. 3 vols.

"This story is charmingly told, and promises to be one of the most popular of the author's novels."—*Sunday Times*.
"There is much that is clever in this story, both in the way of character-painting and incident."—*John Bull*.

HIS LITTLE MOTHER. By the

AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX." 1 vol., 10s. 6d.
STRICTLY TIED UP. By the

Right Hon. A. J. B. BERRISFORD HOPE, M.P. THIRD and CHEAPEST EDITION. 1 vol., crown 8vo, 6s., bound.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Sir J. GILBERT MILLAIS, HUNT, LEECH, POYNTER, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature.
John Halifax, Gentleman.
The Crockett and the Cross. By Eliot Warburton.
Natalie. By Miss Kavanagh.
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Sam Slick's Wise Sawney.
Cardinal Wiseman's Pope.
A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Leigh Hunt's Old Court Scurb.
Margaret and her Madcap.
Sam Slick's Old Judge.
Darling. By Eliot Warburton.
Mr. B. Burke's Family Romance.
The Laird of Salloway. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Englishwoman in Italy.
Nothing New. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Fleur's Life of Jeanne d'Albret.
The Valley of a Hundred Fires.
Burke's Romance of the Forum.
Arlin. By Miss Kavanagh.
Studies from Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Grandmother's Money.
Jefferson's Book about Doctors.
Mistress and Maid. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Los Misericordes. By Victor Hugo.
St. Olave's.
Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Sam Slick's American Humour.

Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.
Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.
No Church. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Alice Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.
A Noble Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Dixon's New America.
Robert Falconer. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Dainton, D.C.L.
David Elgibud. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
A Brave Lady. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Hannah. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Sam Slick's Americans at Home.
The Unkind Word. By the Author of "John Halifax."
A Rose June. By Mrs. Oliphant.
My Little Lady. By E. Frances Poynter.
Phoebe, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.
Sir Gibbie. By George MacDonald, LL.D.
Young Mrs. Jarline. By the Author of "John Halifax."
Lord Brackenbury. By Amelia B. Edwards.

HINDOO LIFE IN BENGAL.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 305 pp., 7s. 6d.

THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE:

A Description of the Manners, Customs, and Inner Life of Hindoo Society in Bengal.
By SHIB CHUNDER BOSE.

With a Prefatory Note by the

Rev. W. HASTIE, B.D.,

Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

FIJI.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 297 pp., 5s.

A YEAR IN FIJI;

Or, an Enquiry into the Botanical, Agricultural, and Economical Resources of the Colony.

By JOHN HORNE, F.L.S., &c.

Published at the request of the

HON. SIR A. H. GORDON, G.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, &c.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

Fourth Edition, 8vo, price 18s. (with upwards of 220 Illustrations).

PREHISTORIC TIMES, as Illustrated by

Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By Sir JOHN LEBROCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., &c.

"The book ranks among the noblest works of the interesting and important class to which it belongs."—*Athenaeum*.
"Those who desire a compact and careful review of the whole subject, well illustrated, will find it in this volume."—*Ibid*.
"On the subject of prehistoric archaeology it is not only a good book of reference, but the best."—*Nature*.
London: F. NORGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

8vo, price 12s.

THE ROMANS of BRITAIN. By HENRY CHARLES COOTE, F.S.A.

"One of the most substantial, useful, and reliable contributions to the early history of Britain that has yet been produced."—*Retiquary*.
"It removes a considerable amount of the obscurity in which the epoch to which it relates has been involved. . . . The book is very interesting and most ably written, and will repay a careful study."
Trans. of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.
"His arguments are lucid, and supported by a vast amount of varied learning."—*Archaeological Journal*.
London: F. NORGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Crown 8vo, with Portrait, price 7s. 6d.

RENE DESCARTES: his Life and Meditations. A New Translation of "The Meditations." With Introduction, Memoir, and Commentary. By RICHARD LEWIS, Author of "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Primary Beliefs."

"Exceedingly well adapted to introduce the student to Descartes, and through him, to the history of one main development of modern thought."—*Saturday Review*.
"We consider it well adapted for a popular introduction to the historical study of philosophy."—*Athenaeum*.

London: F. NORGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Third Edition, 1 vol., crown 8vo, cloth, price 7s.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH,

Exhibiting, in a Series of Exercises, in Double Translation, the Idiomatic structure of both Languages, as now written and spoken.

Adapted to Ollendorff's System.

By the Rev. ALEXANDER J. D. DORSEY,

Of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lecturer on Public Reading and Speaking at King's College, London.

Third Edition, Enlarged, crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

COLLOQUIAL PORTUGUESE; OR, WORDS and PHRASES of EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Compiled from Dictation and Conversation.

For the use of English Tourists in Portugal, Brazil, Madeira, &c.

By the Rev. ALEXANDER J. D. DORSEY.

London: TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, large post 8vo, 540 pp., price 7s. 6d.

HALF-HOURS with GREEK and LATIN

AUTHORS, from various English Translations. With Biographical Notices. By G. H. JENNINGS and W. S. JOHNSON, Authors of "A Book of Parliamentary Anecdotes."
In this work, almost the entire field of ancient Classical Literature is surveyed. In it will be found examples of the most brilliant passages of the poets and dramatists, the philosophers and historians, of Greece and Rome. While intended to prove instructive and interesting to all classes of readers, it is also designed to serve as a reading-book in schools where only a short period can be given to the study of the Classics in the original tongue.

London: HORACE COX, 341, Strand, W.C.

Just published, 116pp., 8vo, in wrapper, 2s., post-free.

SEVEN CHAPTERS of the REVISION

of 1881 Revised (St. Matthew I.—VI.; St. Luke XI.). By the Rev. S. C. MALAN, D.D., Vicar of Broadwindsor.

London: HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly.

Now ready, in royal 8vo, price One Shilling.

A LECTURE on the ELECTRICAL DIS-

CHARGE: its Forms and its Functions. Delivered before the British Association at York, on 8th September, 1881. By WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Royal Society.

London: LONGMANS & Co.

Nearly ready.

CICERO.—The DE LEGIBUS of CICERO.

The Text Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by W. D. PEARMAN, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Cambridge: J. HALL & Sons.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., and HAMILTON, ADAMS, & Co.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

TO PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS

and PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Builder*, the *Printing Times*, *Truth*, *Capital & Labour*, the *Furniture Gazette*, the *Review*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION of PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether Illustrated or Plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Banks, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

1st March, 1880. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

SUN LIFE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1810.

CHIEF OFFICE, 63, THE ADAM STREET, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES, 60, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.;

And Oxford-street, corner of Vere-street, W.

Life Assurances of all descriptions effected. Specially low rates for Young Lives and for Non-Participating Policies. Half Premiums receive for the first five years. Immediate settlement of Claims.

The Society's newly revised Prospectus, and a new and greatly simplified form of Proposal, will be forwarded on application.

J. G. PRIESTLEY, Actuary.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET

and CHANCING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1793.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the world.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

Fcap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What

they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Anne Quick's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnefield, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unappropriated.'"—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
To-night, an entirely original sensational and domestic Drama, by PAUL
MERITT and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, entitled
YOUTH,

will be produced.
Scenery by Julian Hicks and Henry Emden. Properties by Labhart.
Music by Oscar Burritt.
Messrs. Augustus Harris, John Ryder, W. H. Vernon, A. Matthison, H.
Nicholls, Kecey, Estcourt, Ed. Butler, &c., and Harry Jackson; Messames
Linton, Louise Willes, Billington, H. Cresswell, Maude de Vere, Amy Col-
ridge, and Caroline Hill.

The effects include: Tableau 1. A Rustic Country Churchyard, and Celebration
of the Feral Service in the Height of Summer—The Son's Departure.
Tableau 2. A Mechanical Scene of the Crossing of the River Thames near
Windsor. Tableau 3. A Gorgeous Drawing-room Scene, for which carte
blanche has been given to the eminent firm of Messrs. Gillow & Co.
Tableau 4. A Charming Conservatory, with a View of the Albert Bridge
by Night. Tableau 5. A True and Realistic Glimpse of Life in a Convict
Prison, and the March of the Convicts to the Extension Works. Tableau 6.
A Regiment of Troops Embarking for India in the Scopus, and the De-
parture of this tremendous ship. Tableau 7. The Heroic Defence of Hawk's
Point by the British Troops, showing a true picture of modern warfare; the
arms supplied by the Birmingham Small Arms Company, and the Gatling
guns by Sir William Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tableau 8.
The Churchyard in the Depth of Winter, the New Year's Service being
celebrated—The Son's Return.

FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
SUMMER SEASON
(Under the management of Mr. CARTON).
To-night, at 8.30, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled
IMPRUDENCE,

by A. W. PINERO.
Messrs. Carton, Leonard Boyne, Clifford Cooper, A. Wood, A. Redwood,
G. L. Gordon, Hugh Moss, W. H. Gilbert, and Edward Lightfoot; Messames
Compton, Emily Miller, Laura Linden, and Kate Bishop.
Preceded, at 7.30, by
HIS LAST LEGS.
Box-office open from 10 till 5. Prices from 1s. to £3.3s. No fees for
booking. Musical Director, Mr. BAIRROW. Acting Manager, Mr. F.
CAYENISH MACDONNELL.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. W. A. BURT.
The Opera Season under the direction of Mr. J. HESLOP.
TO-NIGHT, reproduction of
LES CLOCHES DE CORNFVILLE.
New dresses by Mons. and Madame Alias. New scenery by Ryan. Con-
ductor, M. Goossens. Supported by a powerful company, with an efficient
and enlarged chorus.
Mr. SHIEL HARRY, in his great impersonation of GASPARD, the Miser.
Miss FANNY HEYWOOD as GERMAIN (her first appearance at this
Theatre).
Miss IRENE VERONA as SERPOLETTE (her first appearance at this
Theatre).
Mr. WILFRED MORGAN as the MARQUIS.
Mr. FREDERIC DARRRELL as GRENICHIEAU.
Mr. J. SEVILLE as the BAILE (his first appearance at this Theatre).
Mr. J. DANVELS as GOGO (his first appearance at this Theatre).

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. DOVLY CARTE.
To-night, at 8.30, the new Aesthetic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT
and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled
PATIENCE.
Messrs. George Grossmith, Rutland Barrington, Richard Temple, F.
Thornton, A. Law, and Edward Lely; Messames Leonora Braham, Jessie
Bond, Julia Trevelyan, Fortescue, and Alice Hodge.
Produced under the personal direction of the Author and Composer.
Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.
Preceded, at 8, by
UNCLE SAMUEL,
by ARTHUR LAW and GEORGE GROSSMITH.
Doors open at 7.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, a new and original Drama, in five acts,
THE LIGHTS OF LONDON,
by GEORGE R. SIMS.
Mr. WILSON BARRETT as HAROLD ARMYTAGE.
Miss EASTLAKE as BESS.
Messrs. Walter Speakman, E. S. Willard, Beauchamp, Peach, Doone,
Evans, C. Cuthbert, Manning, Grainger, C. Coote, B. Cullen, Layard,
Palmer, &c., and George Barrett; Messames Grayby, Eugenie Edwards,
G. Wright, A. Cooke, Maude Clitherow, and Stephens.
The new scenery by Messrs. Stafford Hall, W. Spang, and Walter Hann.
The overture and incidental music by Mr. Michael Connelly.
Act 1, Scene 1—Armytage Hall. Act 2, Scene 1—The Armytage Arms;
Scene 2—The Road to London. Act 3, Scene 1—Outside the Borough Police
Station; Scene 2—No. 7, Boston-street, Borough. Act 4, Scene 1—"The
Hawthorns," St. John's-wood; Scene 2—Outside the Casual Ward; Scene 3
—The Slips, Regent's Park. Act 5, Scene 1—The Borough, Saturday Night;
Scene 2—Interior of Boston-street Police Station.
Preceded, at 7, by the Farce, by J. E. SODEN.
A PHOTOGRAPHIC FIGHT,
in which Mr. George Barrett, &c., Messames Emily Waters and Nellie
Vincent, will appear.

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.

The way was long and weary,
But gallantly they strode,
A country lad and lassie,
Along the heavy road.
The light was dark and stormy,
But blithe of heart were they,
For shining still behind them
The lights of London lay!

O gleaming lamps of London, that give the City's crown,
What fortresses lie within you, O lights of London town.

With faces worn and weary,
That told of sorrow's load,
One day a man and woman
Crept down a country road.
They sought their native village,
Heart-broken from the fray;
Yet shining still behind them
The lights of London lay.

O cruel 'lamps of London, if tears your light could drown,
Your victims' eyes would weep them, O lights of London town.
GEORGE R. SIMS.

Box-office open from 11 till 5. Doors open at 6.30. Carriages at 11.
No fees.

Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON. Acting Manager, Mr. H. HERMAN.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
To-night, at 8.30, a new Comedy in three acts, called
THE COLONEL,
by F. C. BURNAND.
Messrs. Coghlan, H. Boerbohm-Tree, W. Herbert, Pitt-Roy, and R. Buck-
stone; Messames Amy Roselle, Myra Holmes, C. Grahame, Sothorn,
Houston, and Leigh Murray.
Doors open at 8; commence at 8.30. Carriages at 10.30. Box-office open
daily from 11 till 5, under the control of Mr. MILLER.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Degree of Merit and Medals, Sydney, 1880, Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT

Is guaranteed to be perfectly pure Cocoa only, the superfluous oil extracted.

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Dr. HASSALL.
"Strictly pure, and well manufactured in every way."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst.

Try also FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.—"A delicious preparation."

J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL AND LONDON.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The original, best, and most liberal.
Cash prices.
No extra charge for time given.
Illustrated Priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free.
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 16, 20, and 21,
Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole
of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted
for the Furniture Trade, and now form one of the most commodious ware-
houses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £5 6s. to 50 guineas.
Drawing-room Suites, from £9 9s. to 45 guineas.
Dining-room Suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.
And all other goods in great variety
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 16, 20, and 21,
Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A

field combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when
arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the
liver, and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with
sensations of fulness, headache, pain beneath the shoulders, and other
indications of Dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is
much safer than calomel or blue pill, and quite as effective for removing
bile.—Prepared by J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, whose
name must be on the label.—Bottles 2s 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all
Chemists.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.
Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties.
Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a proper
healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Restores the Colour to Gray Hair in a few
days. The best, safest, and cheapest. Quite equal to expensive ones
Sold by Chemists and Hairdressers.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved
of this pure solution as the BEST REMEDY for

*Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache,
Gout, and Indigestion,*

And as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies,
Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST WATCHES MADE.

J. SEWILL,
30, CORNHILL, LONDON,
AND
61, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

KEYLESS WATCHES.

Prize Medals: London, Paris, and Philadelphia.

DAMP AND DUST PROOF.

18-carat Cases, Adjusted and Compensated for all Climates, £10 10s., £14 14s., and £25;
Ladies', £7 7s., £10 10s., £18 10s.

In Silver Cases, for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s., £6 6s., and £8 8s.

Forwarded on Receipt of Remittance. Illustrated Catalogues Free.

J. SEWILL, 30, Cornhill, London, and 61, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN'S GEOGRAPHICAL READERS

Fulfil exactly the Requirements of the Education Department as explained in the Statement made by the Right Honourable A. J. MUNDELLA on the 8th of August, 1881.

Accepted by the School Boards for Birmingham, Derby, Leeds, Leicester, &c.

JUST READY.

EARLY GLIMPSES, Introductory to Glimpses of the Globe. By J. R. Blakiston. 96 pp., cloth limp, with

Twenty-two Illustrations. Price 6d.

GLIMPSES of the GLOBE. By J. R. Blakiston, M.A. New, Enlarged, and Revised Editions. A First Geographical Reading Book, in Forty Chapters. For Standard II. 156 pp., cloth, 1s.

GLIMPSES of the BRITISH EMPIRE. By J. R. Blakiston, M.A. First Geographical Reading Book, in Sixty-six Sections. For the Upper Standards. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

GLIMPSES of ENGLAND. By J. R. Blakiston, M.A. New, Enlarged, and Revised Editions. A Geographical Reading Book, in Forty Chapters. For Standard III. 156 pp., cloth, 1s.

GLIMPSES of the EARTH. For the Second and Third Year's Courses. 320 pp., cloth, 2s. 6d.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN'S POETICAL READERS.

"A boy ought to know something of his own language, and something of the Poetry and Literature of his own language, and we insist that it shall not be the commonplace stuff that is to be found in School-books; but we propose that they shall learn good English."—See the Speech of the Right Honourable A. J. MUNDELLA on August 8th, 1881.

POETRY for the YOUNG. Book I., for Standards I.—IV. inclusive. Crown 8vo, 120 pp., cloth, price 9d.

POETRY for the YOUNG. Book II., for Standards III.—VI. Crown 8vo, 168 pp., cloth, price 1s.

POETRY for the YOUNG. The above in One Volume. A Collection in Four Parts, intended for use in Schools and Colleges, and graduated to suit the requirements of Public Elementary Schools. Crown 8vo, 500 pp., cloth elegant, price 3s. 6d.

Specimens of any of the above Books will be sent free of charge to Teachers applying for them.

DARNELL'S COPY BOOKS.

The Best Copy Books for securing the results required by the Government Educational Inspectors.

Price 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. each.

DARNELL'S LARGE POST COPY BOOKS. 16 Nos., 6d. each, the first ten of which have on every alternate line appropriate and carefully written Copies in Pencil-coloured Ink, to be first written over and then imitated; the remaining Nos. having Black Head-lines for imitation only, the whole gradually advancing from a Simple Stroke to a Superior Small Hand.

No. 1. ELEMENTARY (STROKES, &c.).
2. SINGLE LETTERS.
3, 4. LARGE TEXT (SHORT WORDS).
5. TEXT, LARGE TEXT, and FIGURES.

No. 6. ROUND, TEXT, CAPITALS, and FIGURES.
7. TEXT, ROUND, and SMALL.
8, 9, 10. TEXT, ROUND, SMALL, and FIGURES.

No. 11, 12. ROUND, SMALL, and FIGURES.
13, 14. ROUND and SMALL.
15, 16. SMALL HAND.

DARNELL'S FOOLSCAP COPY BOOKS. 24 Nos., oblong, 3d. each; or, Superior Paper, Marble Covers, 4d. each. On the same plan.

DARNELL'S UNIVERSAL COPY BOOKS. 16 Nos., 2d. each. On the same plan.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN'S NEEDLEWORK MANUALS, &c.

(Recommended by the Education Department.)

NEEDLE DRILL, POSITION DRILL, KNITTING-PIN DRILL, to which is added "Thimble Drill."

MUNDELLA'S CODE.—Education Department, Needlework Schedule, 1881.—Girls' and Infants' Department: Boys and Girls below Standard I. By the PRINCIPAL of the London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework, 2, Connaught-street, Edgware-road; Author of "Plain Needlework," &c.

THE INVARIABLE STOCKING SCALE will suit any Size or any Wool. Designed by Miss J. Heath, Senior Examiner of Needlework to the School Board for London. On a wall sheet 30 inches by 22 inches. Price 9d., plain; or, mounted on roller and varnished, price 2s. 6d.

NEEDLEWORK DEMONSTRATION SHEETS (Eighteen in number). Exhibiting, by Diagrams and Descriptions, the formation of Stitches in Elementary Needlework. 30 inches by 22 inches. Price 9d. each; or, mounted on rollers and varnished, 2s. 6d.

PLAIN NEEDLEWORK arranged in SIX STANDARDS, with Hints for the Management of Class, and Appendix on Simultaneous Teaching. Nineteenth Thousand. Sewed, 6d.

PLAIN HINTS for those who have to EXAMINE NEEDLEWORK, whether for Government Grants, Prize Associations, or Local Managers; to which is added Skeleton Demonstration Lessons to be used with the Demonstration Frames, and a Glossary of Terms used in the Needlework required from the Scholars in Public Elementary Schools. By the Author of "Plain Needlework." Price 2s.

THE DEMONSTRATION FRAME for CLASS TEACHING, on which the formation of almost any stitch may be exhibited, is used in the best German Schools. It may be had complete, with Special Needle and Cord, price 7s. 6d.

PLAIN KNITTING and **MENDING** arranged in SIX STANDARDS, with Diagrams. Thirteenth Thousand. Sewed, 6d.

PLAIN CUTTING OUT, for Standards IV., V., and VI., as now required by the Government Education Department. Adapted to the Principles of Elementary Geometry. Sixth Thousand. Sewed, 1s.

A SET OF THE DIAGRAMS, referred to in the Book, may be had separately, printed on stout paper, and enclosed in an envelope, price 1s.

NEEDLEWORK. Schedule III., Exemplified and Illustrated. By Mrs. E. A. CURTIS. Fifth Thousand. Cloth limp, with Thirty Illustrations, 1s.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, WEST CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.